

STATE IS FIRM
IN TREATING ALL
ALIKE ON TAXES

Mr. Long Says Edgar B. Davis, Now of Texas, Cannot Receive Preference

MAYOR OF BROCKTON
SEEKS TO HELP HIM

Governor Fuller Backs Commissioner on Stand That Oil Man Must Pay

State officials can give no preferential treatment to any one citizen in the administration of the Massachusetts income tax law, Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Taxation, advised Harold D. Bent, Mayor of Brockton, today when the latter called on Governor Fuller and the commissioner in connection with the case of Edgar B. Davis, a millionaire and former resident of Brockton, who has taken up residence in Texas.

The Mayor represented a letter made public yesterday by Mr. Davis, in which he said he had decided upon this change of residence mainly because he feels that the Massachusetts income tax law is unjust.

In the letter, Mr. Davis says: "I realize the necessity of taxation if government is to endure, and desire at all times to pay my just share. I consider, however, that the Massachusetts tax on income, which, incidentally, is about double the tax imposed in similar cases by the great commercial State of New York, is unjust to me."

Mr. Davis is the head of the United North and South Oil Company, which operates near Luling, Tex., and makes his home there.

Advice Has Sought
The city officials of Brockton sought advice at the State House as to whether there is any way in which Mr. Davis' objections to the act might be satisfied in order to induce him to retain his residence in Brockton.

Mr. Davis said in his letter that he did not wish primarily to save himself the money which Massachusetts would collect as a tax, but that he might "have the right to determine how much money shall be expended." He said that he hopes, through the Luling Foundation, which he had established, to be of some service in improving the conditions of the farmers in the State of Texas where his wealth had originated.

Mr. Long promised to furnish Mr. Bent a letter explaining Massachusetts law and pointing out its fairness in the view of state officials as compared with other state income taxes.

Federal Inheritance Tax
to Face State Opposition

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—State Legislatures throughout the country will be urged to present to Congress a demand for the Federal inheritance taxes, as the major activity in a program outlined at a meeting of the National Committee Opposed to the Federal Inheritance Tax.

The prediction was made that the time is ripe to bring the attention of Congress to a "widespread demand" that the Federal Government withdraw from the inheritance tax field, leaving this source of revenue exclusively to the states.

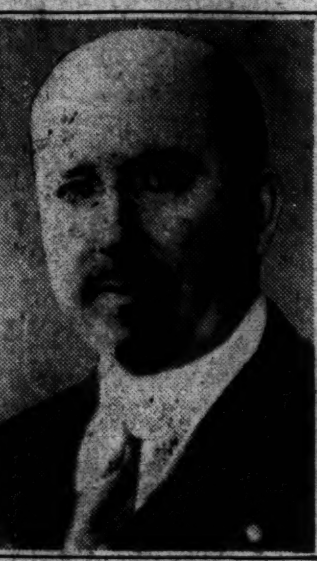
About 30 states sent official representatives to the conference. In most of these legislatures will meet in January. According to the reports made to the conference by members of these legislatures, public sentiment for the repeal of the federal

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Sees Wider Markets



O. H. CHENEY
New York Banker, Addresses Boston Chamber.

Banker Expects
New Economic
StatesmanshipWorld Output and Distribution
Forecast by Mr.
Cheney to Chamber

New competition that may bring with it a new economic statesmanship with men of vision "who can think in terms of world production and world distribution" was described by O. H. Cheney, vice-president of the American Exchange-Trust Company of New York, in an address before approximately 500 business men today at the final assembly luncheon of 1926 at the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Service, efficiency and better management all contribute largely to overcome problems, including the new competition, he said. Small storekeepers are becoming merchandisers and salesmen instead of storekeepers, joining together in co-operative buying and thus get almost as much advantage as the chain store systems, pointed out Mr. Cheney.

"Some pessimists have painted a picture of New England, desolate, its mills closed, by southern competition and its farms and fishing wharves converted into artists' colonies," Mr. Cheney said. "Such a picture is not true to life. I cannot see a pauperized New England in the savings bank statistics of all the sections of the country. New England is the most thrifty according to these figures."

"But can the North maintain its position in the cotton industry? What can it answer to the claims of the South? The power cost differential is now a dominant factor in textile costs and New England is already turning its attention to its power problem. New England labor is not cheaper than the better grades of goods. It is far from the cotton fields but it is nearer the markets. Can these factors outweigh those favoring the South?"

Discounts Tradition in Industry
"New England is the old home of American industry. But American industry will not come back to the old home unless it is all painted up new and bright and has tiled bathrooms and a super-heterodyne in what used to be called the parlor."

"How long does New England think it can continue to live on its past? There is no merit in tradition in industry. The South is taking the best of the New England experience in mill design and operation, and made them its own. It has modernized its merchandising."

"But New England has not put into practice what it has learned from its own experience. Could not the North overcome its handicaps by giving it better machinery, and, above all, better management?"

"Some organizations have already realized that both the North and the South offer advantages—and have mills in both sections. Perhaps by the proper co-ordination of facilities in both sections, the most efficient results can be obtained."

"Some problems of the textile industries are being studied by the Cotton Textile Institute and the Wool Council and the New England Council."

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

EL REFINANCING
IS BASIS OF NEW
TRANSIT PLANS

Planning Division Hands Over Ambitious Program for 1927 Legislature

Extension of rapid transit facilities to provide two new cross-city train routes, to be followed by other transportation improvements in various parts of Greater Boston, all hinged upon a proposed financial reorganization of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, form the salient features of a report which the Massachusetts Division of Metropolitan Planning yesterday submitted to the 1927 Legislature.

The recommendations made as call for immediate action are these: Connection of the East Boston Tunnel to the Tremont and Boylston Street Subway at Park Street by a new section of tunnel under the slope of Beacon Hill, and the extension of rapid transit train service on Commonwealth Avenue on surface lines to a new terminal at Warren Street, Brighton.

Construction of a new rapid transit route, partly underground, but largely on surface lines, from the Tremont Street Subway at Broadway southwest alongside the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to beyond Massachusetts Avenue, then on Huntington Avenue to a new terminal at Tremont Street, Roxbury. Trains on this route would run north through the subway to Lechmere Square, Cambridge.

Cost Estimated at \$15,000,000

Construction of the new or altered facilities for these two routes would cost an aggregate of about \$15,000,000, the planning division estimates, and the planners believe this expenditure would justify itself either by effecting economies which would make the project immediately self-supporting or by attracting additional travel which eventually would make it so.

The division recognizes, however, that it is doubtful if the trustees or directors of the Elevated will be willing to assume such an additional burden in subway rentals until the general problem of public control of the Elevated system has been solved, or whether the Elevated at present could finance the additional cars and power equipment it would need. The report urges a long-term extension of public control as the key to this problem. It advises a term of 40 or 50 years.

It proposes also that a new corporation be formed to take over the Boston Elevated by issuance of 1 per cent common stock and 4 per cent preferred stock to the present holders of stocks and bonds of the Elevated. The first directors of the new corporation, which might be named the Boston Transit Company, would be appointed by the Governor and would negotiate the basis upon which it would exchange its securities for the property of the Elevated. The report says, sets not more than one share of the new corporation stock for one share of Boston Elevated common stock, which now bears 6 per cent dividends, and not more than 1 1/10 shares of the new corporation stock for one share of Boston Elevated 1 per cent preferred stock. This would be asking concessions of the present stockholders in the matter of interest rate and offering them in return a much more stable investment.

"If Stockholders Fairly Treated" In this connection the report says: "It cannot be denied that thus far the State has treated the stockholders of the Elevated both fairly and generously and we do not doubt that it will continue to do so in the future. On the other hand, the stockholders must not make the sacrifice that nothing to prevent prosecution and the punishment of its beneficiaries or to discredit and destroy any honest official who refuses to touch its dirty money or to listen to its seductive offers of political advancement."

"My four years' experience has convinced me that the manufacture and sale of liquor as a business can be stopped in this district whenever the Government receives proper cooperation from local law enforcement officials. Even without such cooperation the problem is not insurmountable, but it will take longer."

"The most effective weapon to enforce prohibition is by injunction, but local authorities refuse to invoke that remedy in the local courts."

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Dry Law Declared Enforceable,
But Never Through Politicians

Retiring Chicago Federal Prosecutor Declares He Fought Corrupt Forces in His District That Controlled \$30,000,000 in Bribery Funds

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—Without protection of public officials the liquor business could not exist in any community, it was declared by Edwin A. Olson, in an interview concerning the report he has forwarded to Washington covering his four years' service as United States Attorney here.

"Yes, liquor laws can be enforced, but not by politicians," he said. "The law enforcement machinery must be placed in the hands of those who believe in their enforcement and enforceability. That day is not yet here, but it is on the way. The Volstead Act has given the Government a weapon by which corrupt officials can be driven from power."

During Mr. Olson's tenure of office, now expired, an excellent record was made by his office in enforcing the national prohibition law in Chicago. Criminal convictions were obtained in 2,804 cases and acquittals in 47 cases. Penitentiary and jail sentences amounted to 74 years and the fines collected amounted to \$1,018,979.14. Permanent injunctions in the number of 245 were entered, padlocking for a year real estate and improvements valued at more than \$50,000,000, including 32 out-lay breweries.

Criminal convictions of all kinds were obtained during the four-year term in 4,814 cases, involving more than 10,000 defendants, with acquittals in only 135 cases—a rate of convictions to acquittals of over 37 per cent—the highest mark ever reached during any period in the history of the office. Criminal convictions were obtained in 1,388 more cases in the four years than during the preceding 16 years, the report showed.

Press Can Help in Giving Facts
Mr. Olson asked what newspapers can do to help enforce the prohibition law, said that "the press can help by giving the public the facts which prove that prohibition can be enforced. That is most important. Many people have an idea that this law cannot be enforced. If all the city, county, state, and federal officials would co-operate, there is no community in the entire United States where the prohibition law cannot be enforced."

"My office has convicted over 6,000 bootleggers in the past four years, a larger number, I am told, than any other prosecuting office in the country. We have secured more 12-month padlocks than any other office in the United States. I have had occasion to study the bootlegger at close range. I know the network of his protection, from the gunmen in the 'valley' down to the hypocrites who sit in high places."

"The booze business could not exist in any community without the protection of crooked officials. The liquor law has not made officials turn crooked. It has only provided the already crooked officials with an added source of revenue. The officials who protect the bootlegger for a price are the same grafters who have always protected gambling, dope-dealing, thievery, and other forms of crime."

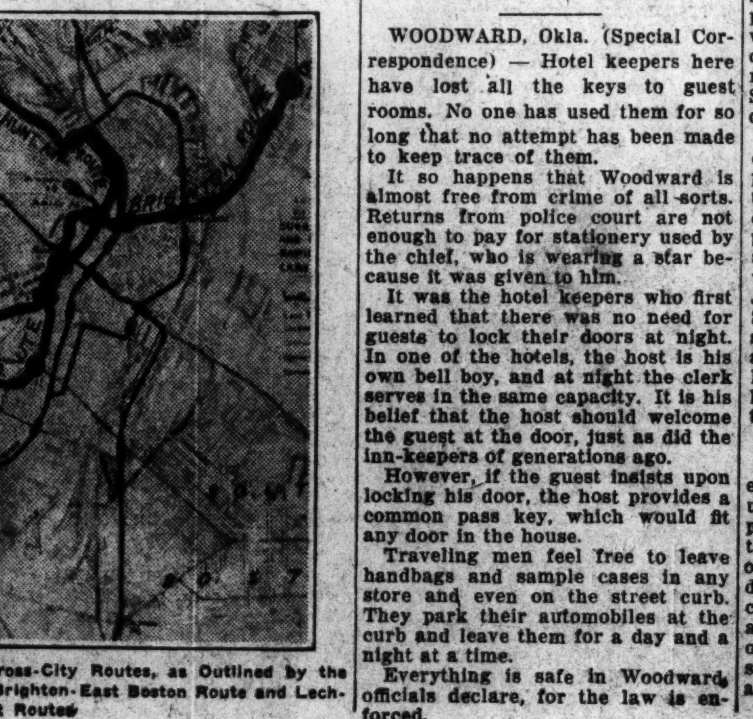
Fought \$50,000,000 a Year
"It has been estimated that the graft collected from booze, vice and crime in this district amounts to \$50,000,000 a year. The budget of the district attorney's office during my term has been approximately \$90,000 per year, and the results I have been able to accomplish were gained within that budget. The influence of \$50,000,000 of yearly graft money is a force to be reckoned with in politics. It reaches into high places. It finances campaigns. It will stop at nothing to prevent prosecution and the punishment of its beneficiaries or to discredit and destroy any honest official who refuses to touch its dirty money or to listen to its seductive offers of political advancement."

"My four years' experience has convinced me that the manufacture and sale of liquor as a business can be stopped in this district whenever the Government receives proper cooperation from local law enforcement officials. Even without such cooperation the problem is not insurmountable, but it will take longer."

U. S. FLIERS RESUME
GOOD-WILL JOURNEY

TAMPIO, Mexico, Dec. 30 (P).—The United States Pan-American fliers, delayed here several days because of engine difficulties, today resumed their 20,000 mile good will journey, hopping off for their next stop, Vera Cruz, at 11 o'clock.

Outline of Proposed Transit System



Proposed Co-ordination and Extension of Rapid Transit Lines to Form Two New Cross-City Routes, as Outlined by the Metropolitan Planning Division. The Heavy Black Lines Show the Proposed Brighton-East Boston Route and Lechmere-Huntington Avenue Route. Narrower Lines Show Existing Rapid Transit Routes.

Primary Defended
by Mr. Beveridge

By the Associated Press

New York
SINCERE opponents of the primary and protagonists of the convention for the selection of political candidates are keeping bad company, Albert J. Beveridge, retiring honorary president of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity told members of that organization at its 82nd annual convention here.

"All the evil forces in American life" are also against the primary and for the convention, the former Senator from Indiana said. Doing away with the primary, he said, would be a return to the "boss controlled convention," which was shelved for the primary system.

"The reason that the party convention ceased to represent party voters was that it finally came to be run by party bosses who were little more than hired men of great non-public interests. That corrupt system always was strong where unjust and dishonest public privileges were in greatest demand."

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AMERICAN LEAD FOR PEACE
AMONG NATIONS IS INVOKED
BY PRESIDENT AND PREMIER

Mr. Bruce Stresses Value of 'Moral Disarmament' in Commemorating 1776

ASKS FULLER STUDY
OF EUROPE'S PROBLEMS

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—A plea to the United States to recognize its growing concern with the affairs of the rest of the world and to co-operate with the British Empire in influencing them in the direction of peace, was the message of Australia to America, brought by Stanley M. Bruce, Prime Minister of Australia, on his arrival here on his way home.

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From the Antipodes to Serrate Manhattan



STANLEY M. BRUCE, PRIME MINISTER OF AUSTRALIA, AND MRS. BRUCE Shown as They Were Approaching New York on the Majestic. Mr. Bruce Has Been in Attendance at the Imperial Conference in London and is on His Way Home by Way of the United States.

Political Control of Prisons
Blamed for System's Faults

Lack of Uniformity in Discipline Criticized at Session of Natural Scientists

By MARJORIE SHULER

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.—The work in the reclamation of human material. Until now, the work in this respect until short-sighted legislatures give them the necessary tools to work with," he continued. "Most of them will not until their wardens and boards of control are selected as the officers of universities are, without regard for politics."

"We are raising the standards of admission to our colleges, why not test offenders and see whether they are good prison stuff or whether they would do better on the outside?"

He declared that prison plants range all the way from "shiny modern splendor" to "ancient fustiness," and that their industries, education, discipline, and other features lack the same diversity. Their greatest fault, he said, is that less than half have sufficient work for their inmates and idleness or semi-idleness is the rule.

Helping Discharged Prisoners
Such probation would not do away with prisons but would prevent unnecessary prison degradation. In addition Dr. Platt recommended a parole board of competent men to determine the time when an experimental release shall be granted and a parole staff, which shall supervise and help the discharged prisoner, saying that the nation is spending many times the cost of such a service in the present repelling, reconvicting and reincarcerating these offenders.

A. A. Noyes of the California Institute of Technology was elected president of the association and the vice-president include Charles Schuchter of Yale for geology and geography, and Harry Elmer Barnes of Smith College for history and philosophy.

A citizens' housing association in each community is needed to support the housing official in his contest with ignorant and selfish builders and owners who want to put up poorly constructed, structurally unsafe, or inadequately lighted and ventilated dwellings, said Prof. James Ford of Harvard University. Such associations, in his opinion, should include representatives from all civic organizations interested in housing and home life and should have someone at hearings on questions involving housing.

Supervision of Logging
Logging operations of private forest owners should be conducted under state commissions on which private owners are represented, in the opinion of Prof. Ralph S. Hosmer of Cornell University. There is immediate need of a program to insure a continuous supply of lumber, he said, and such commissions will likely only pass regulations already observed by intelligent forest owners and would bring recalcitrant owners

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GAS COMPANY
WINS DECISION

\$10,500,000 Bond Issue Is Granted by Public Utilities Department

The Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities today approved the petition of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company for permission to issue \$10,500,000 of bonds to retire preferred stock of the company. The issue will mature in 30 years, and will bear an interest rate of 5 per cent.

The company is now paying 6 1/2 per cent on \$6,000,000 of the stock which is to be retired and 5 1/2 per cent on \$4,000,000 of it. This stock is callable at \$105 a share, and the bonds will be callable at the same figure.

The hearing on the petition was held on Dec. 21, and at that time Joseph F. Bassity, an attorney who offered the only objection to the plan, was given one week in which to file a brief.

Officials of the department said that in view of the fact that the investigation was made at the time the stock issue was authorized to determine if it were necessary, there was no occasion for a lengthy inquiry to be made as to the justification for a bond issue, as the matter was in the nature of a refunding operation.

A requirement is placed upon the company by which the \$500,000 premium required to call in the preferred stock will be amortized out of the company's surplus. The order requires the company to invest \$100,000 a year in new property or equipment each year for five years on this account. This was explained as being a plan whereby the company rather than the customers will pay this \$500,000 premium expenditure.

No Longer Fashionable
Such a situation has its dangers. In past history it has usually led first to luxury and ease and later to decline and decay. We do not yet appear to be tending in that direction. While we have a considerable extent of what might be called luxury, it is not of that destructive nature which has in the past afflicted other people. In a wide measure it is for the sake of display. It makes its appeal to the soul rather than to the senses. With whatever else we may be charged, our sharper critics do not claim that this is a nation given over to ease.

The fact is that idleness is no longer fashionable. The American of large possessions has not been afflicted with indolence. Rather, he has been a victim of overstrain and overwork. The class of idle rich in this country has dwindled to such small proportions that it is no longer worth noticing. No doubt it can be said that we have permitted certain types of extravagance, as in the use of our natural resources and in the waste that attends the conduct of much of our daily life, but as a nation it does not appear that we are suffering any impairment through a spread of luxury and ease.

The Larger Freedom
The main effort of our revolutionary period, it seems to me, was to be based upon the individual a larger freedom guaranteed by the authority of law. When the battles were over and the federal constitution with its bill of rights had been adopted, when the federal courts had been established, the people of this country found themselves in the possession of greater liberties than were enjoyed by any other nation.

While our political ideals were in many respects an inheritance, and our political capacity the result of generations of experience, our theory and form of government was a new creation, a new doctrine of equality, recognizing that the individual had rights upon which not even the Government itself could encroach, was something altogether new in the world. It completely obliterated the old system of class and caste and opened wide the door of opportunity to every talent. What had heretofore been the privilege of the few immediately became the right of

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the many. Under the great intellectual and spiritual awakening which this new conception of human relationship brought about, the nation began to develop and expand in a way which has been continuous and increasing through the whole length of our history. Our fears in the end have proved to be delusions, while it has been our hopes that have proved to be reality.

Economically Sound
We have wondered whether a people left entirely to themselves with no restraints except those which were self-imposed through their own moral action would be able to exercise sufficient self-control to remain economically sound. We have wondered whether there would be enough security for property against confiscatory action, so that there could be sufficient accumulations of capital to finance the needs of a rapidly expanding nation with its many requirements for tremendous investments, to provide it with the necessary methods of production and distribution.

We have seen that under a republic, with the great inspiration that it gives to private initiative, our accomplishments in this direction have surpassed those of any other country. We have wondered whether, if the individual were left unrestrained, more intelligent, more resourceful, and more unscrupulous would not gather unto themselves so large a proportion of the wealth of the country that they would dominate the great mass of the people by the mere want and power of money. But some way people of that stamp do not prosper, do not gain real power.

We have seen many great fortunes accumulated. But they do not dominate the people. Rather the people have been able to control the wealth of the country that they would dominate the great mass of the people by the mere want and power of money. But some way people of that stamp do not prosper, do not gain real power.

Wealth Distributed
We have only to look about us to see that under our institutions these conditions, instead of affording a means of burdening and oppressing the great mass of the people, have rather afforded them means for a higher standard of living and a greater degree of prosperity than ever before existed. Under our system, the wealth of the country instead of tending to concentration tends to distribution.

If all the large fortunes of the country were compared with our entire wealth would not be large. The fact is that the great mass of the property of the country is owned by the great mass of the people. This is the great outstanding fact in the economic life of America. It cannot be too often stated or too strongly emphasized that the great mass of the property of the country is owned by the great mass of the people. This is the great outstanding fact in the economic life of America.

We are placing a great deal of emphasis on prosperity. Our people ought to desire to be prosperous, but it ought not to be their chief desire. There are other things that they ought to want more. Prosperity is not a curse; it is a result. It is not based on indulgence and on selfishness and self-indulgence. It is the result of industry, of dealing, self-denial and generosity. It is all summed up in a single word. It is character.

True Prosperity
If the country will put its emphasis on this process, and remember to practice these virtues its prosperity will become greater and greater, and the greater it becomes the more worthy it will be of our admiration. A more efficient service to the world will be the foundation of a greater prosperity and of a stronger national character.

It is never possible to discuss the political institutions which resulted from the American Revolution without realizing that their fundamental conception is of a character completely at odds with the modern world. The whole system of a self-supporting, self-governing people breaks down both in theory and in practice unless the individual is of a character capable of rising to the great dignity of that position. The whole record of American success is traceable to the excellence of American citizenship. To such a people institutions, of course, are important. Our political organization with its representative system and its local self-government, its executive authority and independent courts, harmonizes our historical background with sound social principles. Yet this elaborate and well wrought out system would be of little avail.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Banquet, Modern Language Association, Copple Plaza, 7:30.
Reception, Daughters of Veterans, Copple Plaza, 8.
Annual Christmas dinner and entertainment for all women in the port of Boston, Salton's Hall, 45 Water Street, Charlestown, 8.
Boston Poultry Show, Mechanics Building, 10 to 10:30, continued on Saturday.
Lecture, "Bottleneck Through Oriental Eyes," by Martha A. S. Shannon, Boston Public Library, 8:15.
Address, "The Massachusetts Compulsory Insurance Law and its Administration," by Wesley E. Monk, insurance commissioner of Massachusetts, Boston City Club, 8.
Art Exhibitions
Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily, 10 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance through the collection on the first Friday of each month, 2 to 5.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Pay days, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Sunday, from 1 to 5 p. m.
Boston Art Club—Water colors by Robert Lauder, 8:15.
Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings by Charles Bittling, 8:15.
R. C. Vose Gallery—Old masters.
Cotton Gallery—Paintings by Harry I. Hoffman; water colors by Nellie Littlehale Murphy; etchings by Ernest Hasbick.
Schervet Studios—Wood carvings by Robert Lauder; etchings and lithographs by St. Botolph Club—Sculptures by Richard Recchia.
Theaters
Park—"Tommy," 8:15.
Reverly—"A Kiss for Cinderella," 8:15.
Shubert—"Don't Say That," 8:15.
Tremont—"Old Ironsides," 8:15.
Wilton—"Queen Elizabeth," 8:15.
Events Tomorrow
Cambridge Museum for Children, 9 Jarvis Street, 9 to 3.
Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 2:30.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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An International Daily Newspaper
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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

THE MONITOR READER

(1) Why did the House approve cutting the rate on remaining periodicals?
(2) What was Victor Hugo's notion of genius?
(3) What is Tokyo's Kabuki?
(4) How many women are employed in the German capital?
(5) Who was the first merchant to make the "money-back" offer?
(6) What can be said for the new Russian film, "Mati"?

These questions were answered in the previous issue

unless the people supply sufficient energy and intelligence to make it work. Unless, that is, be done, there is no system of government that can supply a nation with political salvation.

The Citizen Sovereign
Under our theory, the citizen is sovereign. Whenever he abdicates, some pretender assumes the throne. In large centers of population this often taken the form of what we term a political boss. The voters come to function in their sovereign capacity and turn their power over to some inviolable ruler in their stead. They cease thinking and acting for themselves and permit some one to think and act for them. They are not willing to give up their sovereignty, but the service which is necessary to support self-government.

When this condition exists there may be many palliatives but there is only one fundamental remedy. Methods can be devised under which it may be more difficult for the political dictator to get in power and more easy for the great body of the voters to direct their own destiny. But under our institutions the only way to perfect our Government is to perfect the individual citizen. It is necessary to reach the mind and the soul of the individual. It is not merely a matter of environment but a change of heart that is needed. The power of the law may help, but only the power of righteousness can be completely sufficient.

Religion and Education
I know of no way that this can be done save through the influence of religion and education. By religion I do not mean either fanaticism or bigotry; by education I do not mean the cant of the schools; but a broad, tolerant faith, loving its neighbor as itself, and a training and experience, that enables the human mind to see into the heart of things.

Trade Alcohol Ruling Stands
Mr. Mellon Says Law Must Be Enforced Without Poisoning Citizens
WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—On the theory that more effective prohibition enforcement is bound to drive drinkers to the use of industrial alcohol, Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, has announced a determination to eliminate the use of poisons as denaturants.

The Secretary's attitude, made public today at the Treasury, is that he does not conceive it as a duty of the Government to permit poisoning of citizens to enforce the law. He expects Government chemists soon will be able to denature alcohol so that it will be too distasteful to drink rather than too poisonous. When the new Government denaturing formula goes into effect Jan. 1, certain poisonous substances previously included in it will be eliminated.

The 10 per cent of wood alcohol provided for in the formula will remain, however, as Mr. Mellon does not think that percentage injurious. Under the old formula, 2 per cent of wood alcohol is used.

Improvement prohibition enforcement under the administration of Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of enforcement, is believed by Mr. Mellon to have resulted in use of industrial alcohol by bootleggers and in the consequent poisoning of some drinkers. He does not believe that any proportion of the numerous holiday alcoholic fatalities resulted from use of poison alcohol, and believes enforcement of the policy of competitive armaments.

While I favor an adequate army and navy, I am opposed to any effort to militarize this nation. When that method has been worked out to its logical consequences the result has always been a complete failure. We can render no better service to humanity than to put forth all our energy to prevent the world from slipping back into the grasp of that ravaging system. Truth and faith and justice have a power of their own in which we are justified in placing a very large reliance. Washington could carry on the war because as he wrote to his brother, he had "a full persuasion of the justice of our cause."

Moral Disarmament
In nations individuals have their counterparts. As we can expect some help from domestic laws, so we can expect some help from international covenants. While each represents the best that humanity can do at this time neither in themselves are sufficient. As it is necessary to change the heart of the individual, so it is necessary to change the heart of the nation. This has often been referred to as moral disarmament.

The mistake that is being made in its application lies in the fact that it does not come first. If the world had complete change of heart, complete moral disarmament, complete mutual understanding, complete sympathy, it would have little need of armaments and no need at all for international treaties limiting their use and size. It is because all nations are in danger

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CREDIT ABUSE WARNING GIVEN BY ECONOMISTS

Installment Buying Safeguards Are Asked by Prof. Seligman

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 30 (Special)—Protection must be given the public from the installment shark who has grown apace with the remarkable development of consumer credit, Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman of Columbia University, declared in a paper written for the American Economic Association's convention here.

Engaged in winding up a year's investigation of installment selling made with the assistance of 12 colleagues, Professor Seligman found himself unable to leave the East, but he sent some of his conclusions of his extensive study. One was that installment selling is a "significant contribution to modern economy," another that it needs to be safeguarded.

"Blue sky legislation has been enacted to protect the innocent investor," he pointed out. "Similar laws about with a new name will not doubt soon appear in the installment field. In the endeavor to insure safety and minimize losses, much progress is being made by the agencies themselves."

Extent of Practice
Professor Seligman reported that the extent of installment selling though very great was less than thought. "My investigations," he said, "result in a figure between \$4,500,000,000 and \$5,000,000,000 out of a total of retail sales last year of \$38,000,000,000. A higher estimate was made by C. C. Hanch of Chicago, general manager of the National Association of Finance Companies. He set \$6,175,000,000 which was made up of a cash price of \$5,700,000,000 with a carrying charge added of \$475,000,000."

Professor Seligman has looked into the transactions of 30,000 automobile dealers. Among his colorful observations was the question, "Is there not an economy of high wages?"

In sharp variance came the adverse testimony of Herbert P. Sheets of Indianapolis, secretary-treasurer of the National Retail Hardware Association. "Why is it," he asked, "that from all parts of the country we get reports that the business is holding together? Why is it that the business pendulum swings to and fro and it seems to me that there is grave danger that the present extravagant use of the installment system is overcoming the consumer and inducing him to mortgage his future income so far ahead and beyond the limit of economic safety as to place a terrific strain upon our credit structure?"

Sees No Price Reduction
The theory that quantity production, as a result of installment selling, reduces prices to the consumer he was inclined to discount. "The installment plan has vastly increased the selling of electric washers. Yet today these machines are retailing at the highest prices in the history of the industry. One of the principal vacuum sweepers on the market has retailed at \$65 for a number of years, despite the greatly increased production due to installment sales."

Expansion of the list of articles that lend themselves to installment buying has apparently ceased, Mr. Hanch said. He added that there had been no material increase in installment sales in 1928. Annual installment sales of goods, he reported as nearly four times as great as installment sales of real estate. Prof. L. S. Lyon of the Robert Brookings graduate school, Washington, D. C., presided.

BLAST FURNACES REOPEN IN ENGLAND

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Dec. 30—Twenty-five blast furnaces on the Teeside in Yorkshire and Durham, which were

BANKER EXPECTS STATESMANSHIP

(Continued from Page 1)
The two industries are to be congratulated on their vision in creating their new institutions. They have great possibilities for service in fact the possibilities for service have been in existence for at least 30 years.

The great danger is that these two industries will now expect these newly formed institutions to solve all their problems. Sometimes the members forget that a trade association is not a government. They frequently expect problems which have existed for a generation to be solved overnight.

"New England and the cotton industry are only examples. Wherever you turn, wherever you go, wherever you study, you will find the new competition will find in steel, the greatest industry in the country. It is exactly the same type of competition as that between the steel and the cotton industry. It is not merely a matter of environment but a change of heart that is needed. The power of the law may help, but only the power of righteousness can be completely sufficient."

Dr. Hrdlicka's Address
In his address as retiring president of the American Anthropological Association, Dr. Ales Hrdlicka of the National Museum, Washington, described a four-month trip to Alaska and islands of the Bering Sea which he made under the auspices of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution.

The party found scores of abandoned villages with some older sites along both the Yukon and the coast, a hitherto unknown stone industry on the lower central Yukon, and many archaeological objects, particularly fossil ivory, which, he said, show collectively a remarkable and rich old culture with indications of connection on one side deep into Asia and on the other the American northwest.

Sites of Communities
Beside Pueblo Bonito and Pueblo del Arroyo the Chaco Canyon in New Mexico has the sites of many smaller communities, some of which, Frank H. Roberts, Jr., of the Smithsonian Institution said, probably were farming villages for the great houses, while others were erected by migratory groups drifting in from the Mesa Verde area to the north. The forerunner of the exodus from the San Juan area when the larger centers were abandoned.

Work is to be continued this spring in the Navaho group of mounds near Carterville, Ga., where Warren King Moorehead, who pointed to re-

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SPAIN HAS NEW TELEPHONE SYSTEM

By Wireless
MADRID, Dec. 30—Spain's new automatic telephone system was formally opened today by King Alfonso. The system installed covers the entire country and is 2375 miles long. The installation was made by an American concern, but the telephone company, wishing to fall back later on national industry, a cable factory was built at San Sebastian and an apparatus factory at Madrid. These installations are capable of making fittings not only for Spanish use, but for export to Latin America.

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POLITICAL CONTROL OF PRISONS BLAMED FOR SYSTEM'S FAULTS

(Continued from Page 1)
Info line and better the general conditions of forest production. Climate are recorded with poetic license, either unjustifiably praised, or condemned, declared Rescoe Nunn, meteorologist of the United States Weather Bureau, who came from Baltimore, Md., to tell the convention that there is need for more definite classifications, descriptions and comparisons of climates.

"At present there is not sufficient agreement among climatologists, biologists and economists upon climatic values," he said. "It is possible to compare and rate them with considerable accuracy, but this can be done only by means of instrumental data properly used. We should have an accepted standard of reference, a kind of climatic measuring stick by which we may agree upon what is a 'good' climate and what is a 'poor' climate."

Weather Maps Criticized
Further criticism for the present method of drawing weather maps was offered by Alexander G. McAdie of Harvard University, who asserted that for 50 years the weather map methods have been unchanged, and that new data would lead to better forecasts since the isobars would more distinctly show discontinuities than be shown by present surface wind directions.

Earlier civilization from Kish and Uruk, near Babylon, to the pueblos of the American Southwest were described. Excavations will be resumed shortly at Kish, said Harry Field of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, who told of discoveries made by the expedition sent out jointly by his institution and Oxford University.

The exact and often profound knowledge of the Mayas is proved by their calendar system, said Oliver Ricketson Jr., who summarized the expeditions sent out by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, as opening a new line for investigation in Mayan ruins.

College Examination Systems
College examination systems are inadequate and unsatisfactory, declared Ben D. Wood, who gave a preliminary report of an investigation conducted by himself and Charles C. Townsend, under a grant from the Commonwealth Fund. Vague old type questions are in the majority with clear cut new type questions in the minority, he said, with at least 95 per cent of the old type examinations constructed, administered and scored by individual instructors without consultation or expert advice of any sort.

"Dramatically opposed examining practices were noticed within a single department of a college," he said. "In several institutions the standards of grading are imposed arbitrarily by faculty action or at least suggested by the administration. This is done by prescribing that in each class there shall be certain percentages of each letter grade."

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WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Friday; somewhat warmer Friday; moderate west to southwest winds.

Southern New England: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday; warmer Friday; fresh, possibly strong west and southwest winds.

Northern New England: Partly cloudy, possibly with snow flurries tonight and Friday; not so cold in Vermont and New Hampshire tonight; rising temperature Friday; fresh west and southwest winds.

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany 24
Albany 24
Albany 24
Albany 24
Albany 24
Albany 24
Albany 24
Albany 24
Albany 24
Albany 24

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 1:30 p. m.; Friday, 9:44 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 1:50 p. m.

Detroit Hotels: The motor capital of the world is also holding its own as a hotel center, for Detroit has averaged one new hotel a month for the last two years.

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Fashioned of a sublimated, warm, water-repelling quality, this coat is the perfect answer to the winter weather. It is light, warm, and waterproof. It is the only coat that will keep you dry and comfortable in the most severe weather. It is the only coat that will keep you dry and comfortable in the most severe weather. It is the only coat that will keep you dry and comfortable in the most severe weather.

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ITALO-GERMAN PACT CONFORMS WITH LOCARNO

French Doubts Dissipated
on Treaty Publication—
Colonial Needs Stressed

By SISLEY HUBBARD
By Special Cable

PARIS, Dec. 30.—The doubts entertained regarding the French attitude toward the Italo-German treaty have been dissipated. Evidently the signature to this document is not particularly pleasant to France, but the news is received with complacency and the tone adopted in diplomatic circles is one of resignation. It is even repeated everywhere that the treaty is in conformity with the Locarno system. Therefore, no opposition to the new alliance need be expected from France.

It is possible to conjure the ingenious thesis that an Italo-German association means eventual hostility to France, but officials decline to accept these pessimistic prognostications. In view of the unsatisfactory relations between France and Italy, however, there is some point in the remark that a treaty of friendship and arbitration between France and Italy would have been better news.

Colonial Outlets
While the general tendency is to minimize the importance of cooperation between Germany and Italy from the viewpoint of France, certain critics lay stress on the common need of the two countries for colonial outlets. Italy, deprived of fundamental raw materials, excluded from the carrels, with a surplus population, is not disposed to become a champion of the status quo.

Germany is in a like case. Some of its circumstances differ, but the essential point is that Germany considers itself and its people deprived of space. On the one hand, in France, therefore, there is a desire for fixity, permanence, a static condition. On the other, in Germany and Italy, is a desire for fluidity in the dynamic condition. These things are implied perhaps in the Italo-German rapprochement, but they cannot apply to the text of the treaty. It is impossible for France to protest against a treaty by which is designed to submit conflicts to the arbitration of a conciliation committee on which the majority consists of neutral members.

Criticism Silenced
If the questions are of a judicial character, they may eventually go before the Hague tribunal. This procedure is not applicable when rights and obligations resulting from the Locarno Treaty are involved. Nor can the rights and obligations resulting from membership in the League of Nations be curtailed. Obviously, nobody can reasonably take serious exception to these terms, which are valid for a period of 10 years. Minor points, such as that the jurisdiction of the Council of the League is ignored, are pointed out. But the criticism which was heard in advance is practically silenced. The criticism, indeed, must confine itself to the general situation and matters not really contained in the treaty. Nevertheless, it is impossible to doubt that the event is important, and adds diplomatically to the prestige of both Germany and Italy among European nations.

Treaty Is Signed for 10 Years, With Possible Extension to 15

ROME, Dec. 30.—The treaty of arbitration and conciliation between Italy and Germany which was signed in the Victory Hall of the Italian Foreign Office by Benito Mussolini and Baron Ciano, Italian ambassador to Germany, consists of a preamble and 16 clauses. In the preamble it is stated: "The President of the German Reich and the King of Italy, animated by the desire to consolidate the friendly relations existing between their respective countries as well as to contribute to the further maintenance of the general peace, have decided to conclude a pact of conciliation and arbitration."

In Clause I the high contracting parties bind themselves to submit to a procedure of conciliation in all controversies which might arise between them and which could not be solved in a friendly way through the ordinary diplomatic channels. This rule, however, is not applied to disputes arising from events which took place before this treaty was drafted and which belong to the past.

If the procedure of arbitration fails, the controversy will be brought before the arbiters or the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague. The remaining clauses deal with the technical details of the formation of a permanent Commission of Conciliation which will be composed of five members. According to Clause XIII the pact is not applied to questions which, according to the existing treaties between the two countries and international law, fall under the competence of either party. Similarly, the treaty is not applied to the rights of obligation arising from the pact of Locarno. Moreover, the pact does not modify the rights or obligations of the contracting parties, their capacity as members of the League of Nations, nor bring any modification of the attributions or competence of the League.

The duration of the treaty is fixed at 10 years, but unless it is denounced six months before its expiration it is renewed for a further period of five years.

Germany Regards Treaty
as Strong Bond of Amity
By Wireless

BERLIN, Dec. 30.—Special importance is attached here to the signing of the German-Italian arbitration treaty at Rome, since it is the

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CHICAGO SCHOOL SHORTAGE DROPS

New Buildings Costing \$23-
000,000 Add 31,000 Seats
—More Are Under Way

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—Establishing a new record of school building here, 31,000 seats were added to the school system as the result of new buildings constructed in 1926, states John F. Byrne, business manager of the Chicago Board of Education. The seat shortage has been reduced from 73,000 to 42,000. Schools built in the year are valued at more than \$23,000,000. Buildings under construction and expected to be ready for occupancy in June are to cost more than \$9,000,000 more.

ADMIRAL URGES BATTLESHIP GO

Naval Officer Would Allow
Many 5000-Ton Cruisers
for Police Purposes

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Dec. 30.—A strong plea to Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister, and President Coolidge, jointly to convene an international conference in 1927, either in Washington or London, to consider the total abolition of battleships, to make the 10,000-ton cruiser the largest unit of modern navies, is put forward by Rear Admiral Murray F. Sueter, a retired British naval expert, in a letter to the Morning Post today.

Each nation should be "allowed a ratio in accordance with the needs for security and protection of trade and world responsibilities," Admiral Sueter declares, and should be allowed to build as many 5000-ton cruisers as it desires for purely police duties. The submarine tonnage should be limited to each nation's defensive needs, the maximum displacement and radius of action to be clearly laid down for each submarine unit. Finally there should be appointed, says Admiral Sueter, an international conference under the League of Nations which would draw up concise regulations for governing all phases of submarine warfare.

As regards cruisers, Admiral Sueter points out, this department, both of the British and the United States navies is composed mainly of obsolete vessels and must in the future be replaced. He adds Britain has "to defend some 80,000 miles of trade routes," and that the question each nation has to consider as regards the number of vessels in any particular unit "must naturally depend on what other nations are doing."

In connection with a tentative proposal, alleged to have been put forward by President Coolidge recently, for a new Washington naval conference to discuss the limitation of auxiliary vessels, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor is authoritatively informed that the British Government is ready and anxious to co-operate with any scheme for further limitation of naval armaments. It would place no prior condition, such as the maintenance of the present ratio of auxiliary vessels possessed by the chief naval powers, since the view was taken that the League disarmament conference would defeat the ends for which the conference convened. On the other hand, it would be a sine qua non that all the important naval powers should come to a simultaneous agreement on the subject of limitation. Consequently, British participation in any conference which the United States might convene would depend on France, Italy, and Japan also accepting the invitation.

But according to the report to the League Council by Dr. Eduard Benoit in December, 1925, these three countries have made a declaration that they will not attend any disarmament conference not called by the League. It is considered unlikely here that their attitude will be modified before the League disarmament conference at present scheduled for next fall has made efforts to deal with the matter.

TALK, "DON'T SHOUT," BRITISH ADVICE TO RADIOPHONE USERS

LONDON, Dec. 30.—When you talk across the Atlantic, don't shout, but use quiet even tones. Publication of this advice by British Post Office officials, together with the drilling of telephone girls here in the name of the New York exchanges, indicates the proximity of the opening of the new transatlantic radiophone service, which is to be made available to the public early next month.

Men and care are being devoted to details, to the end that the service shall be given a good send off. The operators will be girls chosen from the existing staff of Great Britain's trunk telephone system. Tests are being made to find those with the most suitable voices, the aim being to use those having a low, steady intonation, so as to avoid excessive variation in the frequency of the sound waves. In addition to learning the names of the New York exchanges, the girls are being instructed in the differences between American and British telephone routine.

"PROSPERITY RESERVE" URGED
WASHINGTON (AP)—A proposal sponsored by George W. Pepper (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, to authorize creation of a \$71,000,000 "prosperity reserve" for expenditure on public works in times of slack employment, has been presented to a Senate appropriation subcommittee.

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AMERICAN SEMINAR TO SEEK FACTS AT FIRST HAND

Calles Government's Social Enterprises Will Be Inspected
and Officials Interviewed—Party Is Led by Hubert
C. Herring of Boston

By PAUL HUTCHINSON

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Dec. 30.—A party of 27 Americans has crossed the Mexican border at Laredo to engage in a study of Mexican conditions. The party will proceed directly to Mexico City where it will be met by its leader, Hubert C. Herring of Boston, together with 12 other members who have reached the Mexican capital by other routes. It is planned to spend two weeks in intensive study, using Mexico City as a base, and traveling from there to view conditions in other parts of the Republic. The group making the trip is entirely unofficial, each member traveling at his own expense, and acting in an individual capacity only. It is not expected that there will be findings adopted by the group as a whole, or that any statements will be issued by the party to the press.

Will Meet Officials
Arrangements have been made, however, whereby the party will meet many Mexican leaders and will have opportunity to inspect many important government social enterprises, and individual members of the party will be free to comment on these interviews and inspections at their pleasure.

This "American seminar," as it has been somewhat ambitiously named, will arrive in Mexico City on the last night of the year. On the next morning the new Mexican oil laws are due to go into effect. Concerning these laws, Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, said in his most recent official note to the Mexican Government, that an "extremely critical situation would inevitably be created if those laws were enacted and enforced in such a manner as to violate the fundamental principles of international law and of equity."

At the present hour there is no indication that the Mexican Government will recede from its determination to enforce the laws which form the issue in dispute between the two republics. There are rumors in the air of last-minute postponements, but it is impossible to discover any substantial basis for these. It is possible, therefore, that this group of Americans will reach the Mexican capital at the exact moment when a grave crisis is precipitated between the two governments.

ELIHU ROOT AIDS CAUSE OF PEACE

Wilson Award of \$25,000
Given to the Magazine
Foreign Affairs

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Elihu Root has turned over to Foreign Affairs, the quarterly journal published here by the Council on Foreign Relations, the money part of the Woodrow Wilson award made to him Tuesday evening "in recognition of his services to humanity and the cause of peace through justice in helping to create the Permanent Court of International Justice."

The money part of the award amounts to \$25,000. It will be used as a nucleus of an endowment fund for the magazine. Announcement of Mr. Root's gift of its acceptance by John W. Davis, president of the Council on Foreign Relations, has just been made here. Mr. Root will retain the bronze medal which the world's peace award. He said he did not wish to derive any personal profit from the honor and that, therefore, he had decided to devote the money to what he believes represents a constructive and non-partisan effort to develop an interest in questions of American foreign policy, as well as a medium for making known abroad the American point of view in international problems.

In making the gift, Mr. Root said in his letter to Mr. Davis that should Foreign Affairs cease to be published or should the Council on Foreign Relations be dissolved, he should like to have the fund applied to "such purpose as the directors of the council shall then deem to be most useful to promote a general understanding of the relations between the United States and other nations."

Must Approach Problem Unbiased
"If we are to solve the problem of Europe, we must approach it in an unbiased way, forgetful of mutual recriminations, anxious only to bring about stability and a return to sanity. The outstanding need of the moment is Europe's economic reconstruction. Until that is achieved the future of the world must remain dark and gloomy."

"I am convinced that once the American public were assured that the European nations were not putting up a gigantic bluff they would be prepared to meet them with reason. I am likewise convinced that once Europe is brought to realize that America is a democracy of really human people and not a complete Shylock, insisting on the letter of the bond or a pound of flesh, a different outlook will be immediately manifest, and improvement possible."

Mr. Bruce had two other direct

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suggestions for America, one that she should recognize how her interests were bound up with almost every country in the world, and the other that she should not seek to remain aloof from the events shaping themselves in the East.

What America Owe Future
"America," he said, "is now one of the greatest overseas traders in the world. Her ships are in every port, her goods in every market, her capital invested in every land. No nation can remain insular and achieve or retain greatness. The events of the great war showed how narrow is the world; how a disturbance in one quarter acts and reacts in every part. It is as vital to America to insure peace between nations as it is for the rest of the world. And when I suggest, as I do, that America should co-operate in this great work—the rehabilitation of Europe—I do it knowing well that it is to America's ultimate interests that she should do so."

"Let me turn for a moment to another theater in which we in Australia are very closely concerned—that of the East. Slowly but surely the theater is becoming more important. Great events already appear to be casting their shadows across the stage. Will anyone assert that America can afford to remain aloof, can watch events dispassionately, and say that they are no concern of hers?"

America Must Lead Peace
"Without America's aid I see nothing for it but a return to the days which existed before the Washington Treaty. If it came again to a competition of armaments—and there is more than a suggestion that it might—America would be outbid all her rivals. But in such a tragedy somebody must go under economically or fight. Either would be disastrous for us all."

With the British Empire and America working together for the rehabilitation of Europe and the promotion of peace, he declared, "there is hope for mankind." Speaking both as a representative of the Empire and of Australia, he said that the lesson taught Great Britain by America's struggle for independence is composed mainly of common ideals and a similar way of approaching problems.

Mr. Bruce's speech before the English-Speaking Union, which was prefaced with a warm tribute to Theodore Roosevelt, was one of encouragement and optimism in his organization in promoting friendship and understanding among English-speaking peoples.

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Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Elihu Root has turned over to Foreign Affairs, the quarterly journal published here by the Council on Foreign Relations, the money part of the Woodrow Wilson award made to him Tuesday evening "in recognition of his services to humanity and the cause of peace through justice in helping to create the Permanent Court of International Justice."

The money part of the award amounts to \$25,000. It will be used as a nucleus of an endowment fund for the magazine. Announcement of Mr. Root's gift of its acceptance by John W. Davis, president of the Council on Foreign Relations, has just been made here. Mr. Root will retain the bronze medal which the world's peace award. He said he did not wish to derive any personal profit from the honor and that, therefore, he had decided to devote the money to what he believes represents a constructive and non-partisan effort to develop an interest in questions of American foreign policy, as well as a medium for making known abroad the American point of view in international problems.

In making the gift, Mr. Root said in his letter to Mr. Davis that should Foreign Affairs cease to be published or should the Council on Foreign Relations be dissolved, he should like to have the fund applied to "such purpose as the directors of the council shall then deem to be most useful to promote a general understanding of the relations between the United States and other nations."

Must Approach Problem Unbiased
"If we are to solve the problem of Europe, we must approach it in an unbiased way, forgetful of mutual recriminations, anxious only to bring about stability and a return to sanity. The outstanding need of the moment is Europe's economic reconstruction. Until that is achieved the future of the world must remain dark and gloomy."

"I am convinced that once the American public were assured that the European nations were not putting up a gigantic bluff they would be prepared to meet them with reason. I am likewise convinced that once Europe is brought to realize that America is a democracy of really human people and not a complete Shylock, insisting on the letter of the bond or a pound of flesh, a different outlook will be immediately manifest, and improvement possible."

Mr. Bruce had two other direct

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VIEWS VARY ON GAUHATI WORK

Mahatma Gandhi Counsels
Patience and Slow
Advance

By Wireless

BOMBAY, Dec. 30.—The work at the Gauhati session of the Indian National Congress has been differently interpreted.

While S. Satyamurti, a Madras leader, in thanking the reception committee, considered the session as epoch-making, Srinivasa Iyengar, the president, in concluding his speech, held that a businesslike program had been drawn up.

Madan Mohan Malaviya, the veteran Congressman who proposed the vote of thanks to the chair, declared he had been disappointed in the task of uniting the two wings of the Congress: the Swarajists, who were most responsive, had been regarded as the most difficult. He congratulated the Congress on wisely giving up the policy of persistent and consistent obstruction of the councils in favor of the promotion of measures for popular good, but regretted that the Congress did not save itself from the criticism of ridicule by eliminating the inconsistency of the program for Congressmen, who could not support legislative measures for the public benefit and at the same time vote refusal of supplies.

Mahatma Gandhi made an important speech opposing the independence resolution. He said, "Supposing that complete independence has something infinitely superior to Swaraj, even then I suggest you be patient to attain what is possible at the present moment, and then mount a further step. One step is enough for me."

The term Swaraj is not defined and is undesirable, but included, Mahatma Gandhi declared, the closest association with the British people on terms of absolute equality. He made it absolutely clear that India wants to remain within the Empire, if it be possible. Mr. Gandhi is opposed to the council program as unworkable, because India is lacking in discipline as a nation.

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\$15. Also beautiful
dainty handkerchiefs,
jewelry, scarves, gloves,
hosiery, flowers, silk
pajamas from Japan,
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that odd sort of thing
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everything. We take
pride in announcing
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VETERAN EMPLOYEES OF CITY RETIRE FROM ACTIVE SERVICE

Combined Service of 12 Workers, Three of Them Teachers, Totals 148 Years—All Go On Pension List, Some at Half Pay

Twelve employees of the city of Boston, three of them teachers in the public schools who combined terms of service as such amounts to 148 years, are to be retired from active service tomorrow at the close of business on pensions which in some instances will amount to nearly one-half of the annual compensations which they have been receiving.

Miss Mary E. Dean, assistant teacher in the Julia Ward High School, Roxbury, who has taught since Feb. 5, 1877, Miss Mary I. Lamson of the Bowditch School, West Roxbury, teacher since Feb. 16, 1880, and Miss Mary E. Towle, who has been enrolled as a public school teacher in Boston since Feb. 16, 1880, for several years employed at the Wendell Phillips School in the West End.

Some of the Workers
Patrick J. Doyle, veteran of the Spanish-American War, general foreman of the highway division of the Department of Public Works, taught the city's service since 1897, retired on a pension equivalent to one-half of the \$3500 which he has been receiving at the head of the paving service.

Other city employees to be retired at this time are: Matron Sarah A. Smith of the temporary home of the Overseers of Public Welfare; James Kilduff, janitor; Catherine Magee, matron; William F. O'Neill, laborer; and Winifred V. Reiding, matron, at the Park Department; Mary E. Nyman, matron and janitress of the Brighton Police Station since 1898; John Kelleher, laborer, and John Whelton, stableman, of the Public Works Department.

Pensions for retired employees of long service started in Boston in 1878 when the superannuated members of that force were given one-half of their annual compensations upon quitting active work. In 1880 the same assistance was extended to the retiring members of the Boston Fire Department. In 1900 a contributory pension system was inaugurated by the public school committee for its retiring teachers and in 1908 that system was so amended that the maximum amount of compensation was raised to \$600 a year. City laborers were pensioned in 1911, \$360 being the highest amount they could receive.

In 1923 the pension accumulation fund now about \$2,000,000, was inaugurated whereby city employees were all entitled to its benefits with the stipulation that those who were pensioned under any previous system drop this before availing themselves of the general law. The annuity savings fund provision whereby employees contribute 4 per cent of their annual compensations is the provision of the present pension law which is most generally accepted by city employees.

Starting at an annual disbursement of \$8000 in 1879 the pension funds paid out annually have grown so that today Boston expends about \$900,000. The Retirement Board was established in 1923 for the purpose of administering the provisions of the Boston Retirement Act, which the Legislature had passed the year previous. Under the provisions of this act certain definite sums must be appropriated each year to meet the known liabilities and to provide for the education of the city and Suffolk county employees. In accordance with the calculations of the Retirement Board, there was included in the tax levy this year the sum of \$1,583,000, thereby adding to the total tax requirements of the city more than \$1,500,000 over the assessment of 10 years ago.

SPRINGFIELD BUILDS MANY SINGLE HOUSES
Operations as Whole Short of the 1925 Totals
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 30 (Special).—Provisions for housing approximately 1400 additional families are included in the building permits taken out this year. This year has been especially notable for the erection of single houses of a good class. A new dormitory for the city, costing from \$25,000 upward.

Building operations as a whole during 1926 fall short of the 1925 total by several million dollars, because of the Union Station and one or two other extraordinary enterprises last year. The total for this year is approximately \$9,000,000. Next year the volume of operations promises to run much higher, with several big structures projected, including two new hotels, one of two or three extensive hotel enlargements.

New municipal buildings of the value of \$322,500 were erected this year, of which approximately \$135,000 was expended for school purposes. A new dormitory for the International Y. M. C. A. College was built, costing \$400,000. A new building for the Connecticut Valley Historical Society is estimated at \$100,000, a new building for Emmanuel Congregational Church is listed at the same amount. Bay Path Institute erected a building costing \$100,000, and the same amount was spent to enlarge Clinton Hotel. In the vicinity of \$500,000 was expended in the city for factory enlargements.

SALVATION ARMY OFFICIAL HONORED
Col. William A. McIntyre, commander of the New England Province for the Salvation Army, and Mrs. McIntyre had a farewell reception in Tremont Temple last evening, after which they left Boston to take up their new duties as territorial leaders of the new southern territory of England, under the leadership of Commissioner McIntyre.

They were accompanied by Maj. and Mrs. Robert Young and Staff-Capt. and Mrs. James Asher, who will assist them in their work. Messages of appreciation were read from Governor Fuller, Commander of the New England Province, and Richard E. Holz of New York and others. The address of the evening was made by the Rev. Dr. William F. Anderson, bishop of the Methodist Church, who spoke of the constructive work of the army in New England, under the leadership of Commissioner McIntyre.

SWIFT RIVER VALLEY REPORT TO BE HEARD
WARE, Mass., Dec. 30 (AP).—Representatives of the Swift River Valley towns affected by the proposed taking of land for Metropolitan Reservoir purposes, have been invited to attend a hearing before the Metropolitan Water Supply Commission in Boston on Monday.

Representatives of the towns of Dags, Enfield, Greenwich, Pelham, Prescott, and Athol will attend, with their attorneys. The commission's report is expected to be presented to the Legislature next week, and Monday's hearing is for the purpose of allowing Swift River Valley towns an opportunity to inspect it.

EDUCATION MEETING IS SOUGHT BY CHINA
AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 30 (AP).—China is the first country to extend an invitation for the holding of the third biennial meeting of the World Federation of Education Associations in the summer of 1929, urging that the session be held at Peking. It is announced by Dr. Augustus O. Thomas, president of the federation and Maine Commissioner of Education.

China is offering a substantial cash bonus in American gold and the use of the Dowager Empress Palace. The 1927 meeting will be held in Toronto, Aug. 7 to 12.

TEACHER EXAMINATIONS
Examination of candidates for teaching positions in Boston public schools are being conducted all this week at Teachers' College of the City of Boston or Huntington Avenue. Candidates number 250 men and women. Applicants for certification as sub-teachers in elementary and intermediate schools form the largest group.

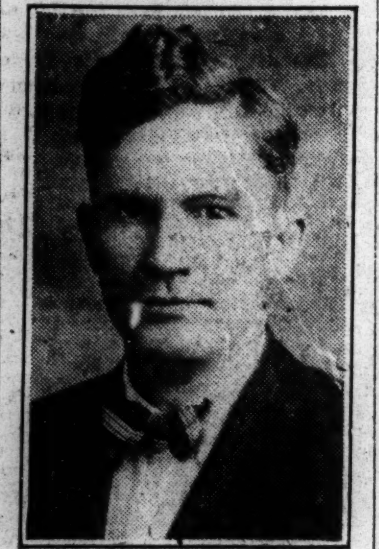
MUSEUM IS VISITED BY 128,265 PERSONS

New Yale Building Closes Its First Year

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 30 (AP).—Natural history has an appeal to folks in the opinion of the staff of Peabody Museum at Yale University. Bones of extinct monsters, stuffed animals and birds, collections of beautiful butterflies and the thousand and one things which make up the museum's exhibits were viewed by 128,265 persons, actual count, in the first year of the new building in Whitney Avenue, which ended yesterday.

Thousands of other visitors were uncounted because they came at odd hours when there was no one to make a check. The chief visiting day is Sunday, but classes in natural history made up of school children, girls and boys scouts, are on Saturdays.

Will Outline Needs



PROF. WILLIAM J. BAIRD. Will Describe Schooling in Southern Mountains.

KENTUCKY MOUNTAIN EDUCATOR TO SPEAK

Old South Forum to Hear of Berea College Progress

Prof. William J. Baird, dean of the Foundation Junior High School, and director of the department of agriculture of Berea College, Berea, Ky., who will speak at the Old South Meeting House Forum Sunday afternoon on "Kentucky's Mountaineers and Their Education" is himself a product of the southern mountains and of Berea College.

Berea College, in the course of a year, has to do in its various departments with nearly 2700 young people drawn from 64 counties, hamlets, and super-rural sections of the Appalachian mountains, which stretch through eight southern states. Here live 3,000,000 people, many of whom are direct descendants of the original mountaineers. Berea is the oldest and largest of the "mountain colleges" serving this group.

Dean Baird's early home was in the Cumberland Mountains of Kentucky, the son of a mountain preacher, who had to ride from 10 to 20 miles over mountains and up creeks to each of his four parishes.

ALPHA DELTA PHI MEMBERS ASSEMBLE

Annual Meeting of Fraternity Opens at Wesleyan

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Dec. 30 (AP).—Members of Alpha Delta Phi were assembling here today for the ninety-fifth annual convention of the fraternity to be held at Wesleyan University tomorrow and Saturday. Delegates represent 27 chapters.

A supper will be held this evening and the first business meeting will be held tomorrow morning. In the afternoon the delegates will go to New Haven, where Yale University, Yale Bowl and the Yale Chapter will be visited. Dinner will be served at the Lawn Club in New Haven tomorrow evening and will be followed by a theater party.

Saturday morning will be devoted to a business session. A luncheon will be served at 1 o'clock with Dr. James Lukens McConaughy, president of Wesleyan, as the guest of honor, and a business session will follow in the afternoon.

The annual banquet will be held at the Hartford Club Saturday evening, with Dr. Eugene A. Noble, Wesleyan '91, and secretary of the National Musical Foundation as toastmaster. The speakers will be George D. Olds, president of Amherst College; Frederick J. E. Woodbridge, dean of the graduate school and professor of philosophy at Columbia University; and the Rev. Dr. Raymond L. Forman, St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, New York City, and a trustee of Wesleyan.

COLLEGE BOYS WIN AS "MELODY MAKERS"

Alvin F. Comstock of Devon, Conn., and Albert F. Vinal of Brookline, seniors at Northeastern University, have been awarded the \$100 prize for the best college song with a lively melody, submitted by students, alumni or faculty. The two wrote the music and words, respectively. The prize was offered by Carl S. Ell, vice-president of the school, who at the same time offered the best prize for the best university hymn. As the judges were not satisfied with any hymn, submitted the contest will be continued until March 15.

FARM BUREAU ELECTS

GREENFIELD, Mass., Dec. 30 (Special).—George S. Fuller of Deerfield was elected president of the Franklin County Farm Bureau in the Mansion House, yesterday. Sydney Haskell, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College faculty, was the principal speaker, addressing two sections of delegates representing the towns in the county.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTED

WATERVILLE, Me., Dec. 30 (AP).—Sherman L. Berry, Democrat, was elected to the State Legislature yesterday over Fred H. Rose, Republican, to fill a vacancy. The vote was 910 to 741, less than 50 per cent of the normal vote here.

Double Action Shock Absorber Said to Iron Out Rough Spots

Both Pneumatic and Hydraulic in Its Operation, New Device Is Said to Regulate Spring Action Directly as Well as on Rebound

A new hydraulic shock absorber has been designed along lines accepted by many designers as practically ideal for chassis suspension. It is both hydraulic and pneumatic, regulating compression of the springs proportionately to the speed of the blow, as well as controlling their recovery and checking up-throw of the chassis.

The mechanism consists of a closed cylinder fixed to the axle of the car, and a hollow piston rod fast to the chassis, entering the cylinder through a gland at the top. Secured to the piston rod is a piston head which is not necessarily a very tight fit in the cylinder; the latter, both above and below the piston head, is completely filled with oil. Sealed above and below the frame brackets and retained by dust covers. This gives a silent coupling which requires no attention or lubrication. A dust cover also encloses the whole mechanism so that on the car it looks like a plated steel tube about 1 1/2 inches in diameter and 10 inches long, set vertically at the side of each spring.

Tests over rough highways seem to prove the practicability of this shock absorber. Not only did they cause the car to hug the road, but the rear seat passengers felt no shock whatsoever when going over bumps or holes. Even at low speed there seemed to be no stiffness or harshness. These shock absorbers are made for both small and large cars.

When the springs are compressed their rate of movement is controlled by the speed at which the oil in the cylinder can pass through the holes as the piston descends. The same applies to the return stroke as the springs expand again. A slow depression of the springs results in little hydraulic resistance, but a quick movement is immediately resisted, since the piston cannot pass through the oil more rapidly than the relief holes allow the oil to transfer from one side to the other.

The piston rod is hollow and contains a small leather piston positively connected to any other part of the mechanism. As the main piston descends, and more of the oil of the piston rod enters the cylinder, a corresponding volume of oil has to be displaced. This passes up the hollow piston rod, forcing the latter piston to rise, and compressing the air above it. This gives a pneumatic cushioning effect, and introduces an element of elasticity which the main piston, working against an incompressible column of oil, lacks.

FARMERS TO HEAR WESTERN VIEWPOINT

Iowa Leader to Address Massachusetts Meeting
WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 30 (Special).—Twenty-one agricultural organizations, representing all the principal lines of farming in Massachusetts, will come together here on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week for the annual Union Agricultural Meetings. This will be the ninth year that such meetings have been held and each year the interest and attendance grows.

The programs provided by the various organizations for the coming sessions include addresses by some of the best known agricultural leaders within and outside the State. It is expected that several thousand farmers and farm women will be in attendance at some time during the week.

The most notable guest will be Lester J. Dickinson of Iowa, Representative in Congress and leader of the western farm group. In inviting this speaker of national reputation, Dr. A. W. Gilbert, Commissioner of Agriculture, had in mind that it would be a good thing for Massachusetts farmers to hear the western point of view which is radically different from that of New England regarding relief.

Dr. Dickinson will speak at the Union banquet at the Hotel Bancroft on Wednesday evening. At that meeting six gold medals will be presented by the Department of Agriculture to persons who have done some especially good work for agriculture or home life.

EGYPTIAN RELICS INVOLVED IN SUIT

Rhode Island Court Sustains Davis Trust

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 30 (AP).—By a three to two decision, the Rhode Island Supreme Court yesterday upheld and admitted to probate the trust instrument of Theodore M. Davis, noted Egyptologist and explorer, of Newport and New York, and thereby, attorneys for the trust declare, paved the way for permanent possession by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in New York, of a priceless collection of Egyptian artifacts.

The collection was willed to the museum by Mr. Davis. The Circuit Court of Appeals in New York last held this clause in the will valid and ruled that the collection should become part of the residuary estate. The trust instrument admitted to probate yesterday was not included in the federal court litigation.

The collection has been held by the museum pending final court decision, and it is declared to be the best in existence. It was granted to Mr. Davis by the British and Egyptian Governments in return for his excavations and discoveries.

CONNECTICUT VALLEY HIGHWAY SURVEYED

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Dec. 30 (Special).—A distinct forward step in developing a better east side route up the Connecticut Valley from this city will be taken in the relocating of the road from Hookum around the nose of Mt. Holyoke to Old Hadley village, for which the state highway authorities have made surveys this week. This will bring the road above the food level all the way, and will command a beautiful scenic outlook for tourists.

Some three and a half miles of construction are involved in this development, being on the route from Mount Holyoke College to Old Hadley. The relocating of the road north from Williamansett to South Hadley Falls is the next objective in the movement in behalf of the east side development, with a direct connection between the Falls and Hookum contemplated as a later step.

RELIGIOUS SERVICE DEDICATES HOUSE

Connecticut Family Celebrates Completion of Home
HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 30 (AP).—Wishing to give thanks when their new home in Rocky Hill, near here, was completed, Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Buck adopted a simple but unique program of dedicatory celebration—a religious service.

A special service was arranged by the Rev. E. T. Elliott, pastor of the Congregational Church and four children of Dr. and Mrs. Buck and the parents of Mrs. Buck took part in the program.

The service opened with appropriate hymns, followed by prayer by the pastor. Scripture passages were read after which came the act of dedication with the family grouped about the fireplace.

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Camp Fire Worker



MISS LOTTA CLARK

CAMP FIRE GIRLS HAVE NEW HOME

Back Bay Selected as Site for Headquarters

Camp Fire Girls of Greater Boston are about to acquire a house in the Back Bay, which will serve both as a local headquarters for the work of the organization and a demonstration home for the girls. The announcement was made today by Miss Lotta Clark, head of the work in Greater Boston, at a luncheon and reunion held in the hall of the Repertory Theater Building. All kinds of Camp Fire activities, training courses and classes will be carried on from this rallying point, which will also give opportunity for expansion.

Following the luncheon, at which Courtenay Guild, as friend and patron of the organization, was guest of honor, the Camp Fire Girls, with their guardians, friends, and camp counselors, to the number of nearly 400, gathered around the fireplace in the library of the theater, where they listened to a talk by Leighton Rollins of the theater staff, and editor of the rally page in the Camp Fire Girls magazine. Following this the organization attended a performance of "A Kiss for Cinderella."

MR. BURRELL'S CASE UP AGAIN

Prof. J. Burrell, former State Treasurer, acted with the knowledge and approval of Calvin Coolidge, then Governor of Massachusetts, when he made additional deposits of state funds with the Cosmopolitan Trust Company, he has stated in an answer to interrogatories pronounced in the \$100,000 libel suit which he brought against the Boston News Bureau, financial newspaper.

WELCOME TO NEW YEAR IS ARRANGED BY CITY

The city of Boston has arranged to welcome the new year on Boston Common tomorrow night. A vocal and instrumental concert is to be given from the Parkman Bandstand beginning at 10:30. The program is scheduled to speak and the Christmas tree relighted at 12, while bombs are to be exploded on the athletic field. From 8 to 10:30 radio selections are to be amplified from the bandstand.

The general program which is to follow will be 10:30—The Blanche co-operation of the People's Choral Union, Handel and Haydn Society, Apollo Club, Cecilia Society, Boston University musical clubs and other organized choral societies, under the direction of George F. Dape, conductor.

Evening Features

FOR THURSDAY, DEC. 30
EASTERN STANDARD TIME
WCHS, Portland, Me. (254 Meters)
6 p. m.—Stocks, grain market, weather, and news.
7 p. m.—Special program from WCHS.
WNAAC, Boston, Mass. (480 Meters)
4 p. m.—Copley Plaza radio.
5:30 p. m.—News.
6:30 p. m.—The day in finance.
7:30 p. m.—The Smilers, conducted by Clyde McArdle.
8:30 p. m.—Movie news.
9:30 p. m.—Weather.
10:30 p. m.—Music.
11:30 p. m.—Music.
12:30 p. m.—Music.

Friday Morning

10:30 a. m.—WNAC Women's Club.
11:30 a. m.—Bible reading.
12:30 p. m.—Organ recital.
1:30 p. m.—Organ recital.
2:30 p. m.—Organ recital.
3:30 p. m.—Organ recital.
4:30 p. m.—Organ recital.
5:30 p. m.—Organ recital.
6:30 p. m.—Organ recital.
7:30 p. m.—Organ recital.
8:30 p. m.—Organ recital.
9:30 p. m.—Organ recital.
10:30 p. m.—Organ recital.
11:30 p. m.—Organ recital.
12:30 p. m.—Organ recital.

Friday Morning

7:45 a. m.—Morning walk by Boston Y. M. C. A. and Rev. William L. Gardner, Church of the Messiah.
8:30 a. m.—Bradford's half hour.
9:30 a. m.—Shopping service.
10:30 a. m.—Shopping service.
11:30 a. m.—Shopping service.
12:30 p. m.—Shopping service.
1:30 p. m.—Shopping service.
2:30 p. m.—Shopping service.
3:30 p. m.—Shopping service.
4:30 p. m.—Shopping service.
5:30 p. m.—Shopping service.
6:30 p. m.—Shopping service.
7:30 p. m.—Shopping service.
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12:30 p. m.—Shopping service.

SYMBOLS OF ART OF ANCIENTS STUDIED BY ARCHAEOLOGISTS

Many of Two Adjoined Societies at Harvard Linger to Take Part in Programs Remaining of the Other Three

Three learned societies of the five originally called into general conference at Harvard University this week continued their sessions today with members of the adjoined meetings lingering to share in the cultural programs remaining.

Members of the Archaeological Institute of America, in their fourth regular session, were engaged in the study of a variety of art symbols of ancient times whose influence has been felt across the centuries. The American Philological Association discussed ancient Greece from the view given of it in a Medieval Outline of History, and a number of papers were read by title.

The English Romance and German sections of the Modern Language Association listened to programs variously with the Chaucer Concordance, Matthew Arnold's Essay on Wordsworth, the Origin of the Lyric Monologue in French Classical Tragedy, and Two Main Currents in Contemporary German Literature.

The Linguistic Society has already adjourned, but many members are staying on for the meetings of the other societies.

Modern Language Association
Prof. Arthur C. L. Brown of Northwestern University presided as chairman of the English section of the Modern Language Association. In a paper read by Prof. John S. P. T. Lock of Harvard the various changing plans were discussed for the Chaucer Dictionary or Concordance, from the inception of the scheme in 1871, and some account given of the numerous individuals who have had a share in the important work.

Prof. Lane Cooper of Cornell University offered some material regarding the Matthew Arnold "Essay on Wordsworth." Prof. Hazelt Spencer of the State College of Washington discussed the value of the historical method for character analysis in the Elizabethan drama, the necessity for caution in its application, and suggested checks and balances, using "Shylock" as a case in point, with special reference to the bearing of early stage history upon the problem.

In the Romance section of this conference, at which Prof. Colbert Seares of the University of Minnesota presided, Prof. H. Carrington Lancaster of Johns Hopkins University said that the Lyric Monologue which appears in French Classical Tragedy was not invented as a substitute for the Elizabethan drama, but the songs of Racine's "Bergerie" or the sonnet monologue of the Spanish theatre, but had a common origin in French plays and occurred as early as 1613, flourished first in pastoral and tragic-comedy and was introduced into tragedy by Corneille in 1635.

Closing of the Odéon
In discussing "The Odéon and the French Dramatic Drama" Prof. David Owen Evans of the University of Delaware said that the fact of the closing down of the Odéon from 1825 to 1843 helped to explain the relative failure of the French Romantic drama and that the existence of a second Theatre Français would have rescued the Romantics from a dilemma they were otherwise unable to escape.

Prof. A. B. Faust of Cornell University discussed the period in German literature from 1880 to 1920 as remarkable for its experiments, passing from what was called naturalism to symbolism, through impressionism after various experiments with expressionism, through the whole epoch in Germany, as elsewhere, should be viewed, in spite of

Future Rests on Scholar
In his address of welcome to the joint conference of the American Philological Association, the Archaeological Institute, the Linguistic Society the Modern Language Association and the College Art Association, A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard, pointed out that there had not been a time in the history of either the United States or of mankind where wealth had so fallen into the lap of learning as within the last 10 years.

"Now we must feel," he said, "that here is something having a moral for us. We have been more distinguished by the loss of wealth than by the loss of the current of human thought in new directions, more successful in our industries than we have been on the whole, in our learning. But we have a mission, as if we had received a sacred fire, and must keep it alive."

"Now, after we have ploughed virgin territory and established great factories, this great audience will begin to sow the seed of the greatest intellectual movement the world has known. If our country is going to be great it must be through learning."

MR. HELLER ELECTED WELFARE CHAIRMAN

At a meeting of the reorganized Board of Overseers of Public Welfare yesterday, Nathan A. Heller, member of the Boston Transit Department and acting member of the overseers, was elected acting chairman in place of Judge Frank Leveroni whom Mayor Nichols removed after his election to the chair by the board last week.

After the meeting it was announced that the board would require but \$22,000 additional to the \$150,000 recently transferred to its use by Mayor Nichols whereas the overseers before reorganization had asked for \$89,000. The \$22,000 to be appropriated for welfare this year brings the total amount disbursed over the budget provision to \$172,000 or a total of \$1,936,516.83.

TEACHERS HONORED BY CLASS

Henry Pennypacker, former headmaster of the Boston Public Latin School, and Patrick T. Campbell, present headmaster, were guests of honor of the class of 1885 at its annual reunion held last evening at Young's Hall.

Officers elected for the ensuing year are Charles H. Slattery, former city treasurer, president; Frederick W. Faxon, secretary-treasurer; Prof. P. Q. Shillineau, Dartmouth College, poet; Norman F. Hesselstine, orator; and Edward J. Bromberg, toastmaster.

PROTEST NEW THEATER

Because Zebadiah E. Cliff, former Mayor of Somerville, is erecting a theater at 14-22 Grove Street there, in what Anthony Viano, an adjoining property owner at No. 12 calls restricted "residential class C" zone, the latter has filed a bill in equity in the Superior Court, East Boston, against the former Mayor L. Dudley, Commissioner of Public Buildings, and five members of the board of appeal of Somerville in an effort to stop the building.

RADIO TONIGHT

Tomorrow's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 12

Privately Club Orchestra. 11:30—Weather and meeting persons.
WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (245 Meters)
8 p. m.—Travel talk. 8:30—Trio. 9—Programs from WEAF.
WGB, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)
8 p. m.—Joint program from WEAF, New York City.
WGT, Schenectady, N. Y. (280 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner program. 7:30—WGNY book club on all markets. 8:15—WGNY orchestra. 11:30—Organ recital by Stephen E. Bolscial.
WEAF, New York City. (480 Meters)
7 p. m.—Dinner music. 7:45—Mid-knight hymn sing. 7:50—"Famous Characters in Literature." 8—Comfort hour. 8:30—"Edgington." 10—"Ziegfeld." 11—Vincent Lopez and his orchestra.
WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)
5:30 p. m.—Reports on all markets. 7—Pennsylvania orchestra. 8—"Voice of the Silent Drama." 8:30—Royal hour of music. 9—Herald-Singer orchestra. 9:15—De Rose and Four Jack Roses. 10:30—Jack Denney's Privately Club orchestra.
WJZ, Detroit, Mich. (424 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:30—Studio program. 9—WEAF. "Edgington." 10—Studio program. 11—Dance music.
KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)
6:15 p. m.—KCPA symphony orchestra. 7:30—Reports on all markets. 8:15—KDKA orchestra. 11—Dance program.
WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (481 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:30—"Glad MacBee." 7:40—Book review by Burt McArthur. 8:30—From WEAF. 9—"Edgington." 10—"Ziegfeld." 11—Ezra Covato's orchestra.
WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (278 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—"Bill" Hays and his orchestra. 7:30—Symphony orchestra. John A. Carroll, director. 8—Josh Sadler. 8:30—Go-Gos. 9:15—Instrumental. 10—Bar

MAINE INDUSTRIES ELECT
PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 30 (*P.*)—The rectors of the Associated Industries of Maine yesterday re-elected George F. Reynolds of this city as president.
The other officers also elected were:

H. L. JOHNSON JR. Black Hawks Take Y. S. F. X. SHIELDS Lead in Standing

Seligson and E. Jacobs Meet
in the Other Junior Ten-
nis Semifinal

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 30 (AP)—Up-
set yesterday gave the United States
junior and boys' tennis cham-
pionship added interest of unex-
pected competition as states were
cleared in the lower brackets.

The first reversal in the junior divi-
sion ricocheted from the capable hand-
led racquet of Henry L. Johnson Jr.
of Waban, Mass. In a slashing three-
set match he ousted Donald Strachan
of Philadelphia. Johnson, brother of
William T. Tilden 2d, and aligned him-
self to meet Frank X. Shields of New
York in the semifinals today.

In the other semifinal bracket, the
vagrancies of the seeding have operated
to deprive Julius Seligson of New
York, junior title defender, and Edward
Jacobs of Baltimore, who were set
up in the first round, of another set-
up in the finals. They clash today
for the right to meet Shields or John-
son in the title match.

With the Baltimore ace's brother,
William Jacobs, zooming through the
boys' division there was a possibility
that the world would be won by the
Jacobs heath. William has yet to
meet Sydney Wood of New York, and
if he survives that, Warren F.
Cohen Jr. of New York and Fred
Clabaugh, a fellow Baltimorean. Wil-
liam Jacobs and Clabaugh, neither
seeded, threw the boys' brackets into
upset yesterday when they defeated
Harold Blauer of New York and Fred
Roll of Glenside, Pa. Clabaugh meets
Cohen today. The summary:

UNITED STATES JUNIOR SINGLES
Quarter Finals

Henry L. Johnson Jr., Waban, Mass.,
defeated Donald Strachan, Philadelphia,
6-1, 6-2.

Frank X. Shields, New York, defeated
Alphonso Smith, Annapolis, Md., 6-1,
6-2.

Julius Seligson, New York, defeated
Edward H. McCulliff, New York, 6-1,
6-2.

Edward Jacobs, Baltimore, defeated
Malcolm T. Hill, Waban, Mass., 6-1,
6-2.

BOYS' SINGLES—Quarter Finals

Warren F. Cohen Jr., Kansas City,
defeated Donald Strachan, Philadelphia,
6-1, 6-2.

Sydney Wood, New York, defeated Sid-
ney Rosenwasser, New York, 6-0, 6-2.

William Jacobs, Baltimore, defeated
Harold Blauer, New York, 6-2, 6-4.

Henry Clabaugh, Baltimore, defeated
Fred Roll, Glenside, Pa., 6-3, 6-4.

JUNIOR DOUBLES—Second Round

M. T. Hill and H. L. Johnson Jr., Waban,
Mass., defeated Erik Baker and Kenneth
Browder, Brooklyn, 6-1, 6-2.

Lewis Levin and Morton Baker, Balti-
more, defeated Donald Levine and James
Ryan, Philadelphia, 6-1, 6-2.

Sydney Wood and Harold Blauer, New
York, defeated Fred Roll and Sidney
Smith, New York, 6-1, 7-5.

Cesar Cone and Richard O. Covington,
University of North Carolina, de-
feated Sidney Rosenwasser and Ray-
mond McKee, New York, 6-2, 6-3.

Julius Seligson and E. Jacobs, Balti-
more, defeated William Jacobs and Syd-
ney Wood, New York, 6-2, 6-3.

Donald Strachan and W. F. Cohen Jr.,
defeated Morton Baker and Lewis Levin,
Baltimore, 6-2, 6-1.

THIRD ROUND

Alphonso Smith and Edward Jacobs de-
feated Cesar Cone and R. O. Covington,
University of North Carolina, 6-2, 6-3.

F. X. Shields and Everett Smith, New
York, defeated Harold Blauer and Syd-
ney Wood, New York, 6-2, 6-3.

Donald Strachan and W. F. Cohen Jr.,
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University of North Carolina, 6-2, 6-3.

Defeat Montreal Maroons 5-4
in Thrilling Overtime
Hockey Game

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE
RESULTS

United States Division

Chicago 8 1 0 17 24
N. Y. Rangers 1 1 0 17 24
N. Y. Americans 1 1 0 17 24
Detroit 1 1 0 17 24
Pittsburgh 1 1 0 17 24

Canadian Division

Ottawa 1 1 0 17 24
Canadiens 1 1 0 17 24
N. Y. Americans 1 1 0 17 24
Toronto 1 1 0 17 24

GAMES THURSDAY

Montreal at Detroit
Pittsburgh at Canadiens
Boston at Toronto

Special from Montreal Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—Overcoming a
handicap of four goals, tying the score
when only 30 seconds remained to
play, the Chicago Black Hawks de-
feated the Montreal Maroons 5 to 4 in
an overtime game of the title race
in the National Hockey League at the
Columbia here last night. Chicago
thereby captured the leadership of the
United States division of the league,
going ahead of the New York Rangers
and the Boston Bruins with whom
they were tied for the largest crowd
of the season, 7,000, witnessed the
thrilling contest.

It looked like a Montreal win for
most of the first two periods. In the
second period, however, the Chicago
team, led by the playmaking of
Merlin Phillips, Maroon center,
took the puck from the face-off and
dashed unassisted to score a surprise
goal on the Montreal net. Chicago
earned several good chances in this
period. Once Duncan Mackay, center,
skated through on Clifton Benedict,
Montreal goalie, who laid down on the
ice to follow.

Two follow shots found Lehman off
guard at the start of the second period.
In 35 seconds Duncan Munro followed
a shot and scored the rebound. Two
minutes later Siebert scored his own
rebound on Lehman's late clearing
kick. Chicago's first score came 4m. 40s.
later from Cecil Dye's stick on a pass
from McCulliff. The score was 2-0
at the start of the third period.

Brilliant defensive work by Benedict
prevented Chicago from scoring in
the opening minutes of the third
period. In the second minute of the
period, however, Chicago was able to
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PRINCETON WINS CHAMPIONSHIP

Takes Belden-Stephens Tro-
phy by Half a Point Over
Harvard

QUADRANGULAR CHESSE LEAGUE

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The fourth
and last round of the National Cham-
pionship Chess League competition
failed to yield any unexpected results
over the past week-end and the last
three clubs to enter the open tourna-
ment were recorded. One club romped
home to an easy victory, but the re-
maining fixtures were decided by the
narrow margin of half a point.

Of the original entry of 124 clubs,
covering a territory from the Atlantic
seaboard to a point west of the Mis-
sissippi River, which signified their in-
tentions of competing in the national
chess title last September, an
competition started in October and
there remains only eight survivors who
will engage the 24 clubs honored with
exemption from participating in the
junior series because of their recog-
nized strength.

The most recent clubs which have
passed into the championship of the
Magyar American Athletic Club of
Cleveland, O., the Holy Carburator
Football Club of Detroit, Mich., and
the Trinity Football Club of Trenton,
N. J. This trio of survivors will be
added to the five successful eleven
which had previously been determined.

They are the Port Center Athletic Club
of Quincy, Mass., the Buda Athletic
Association Football Club of Harvey,
Ill., the Johnston City Athletic Foot-
ball Club of Johnston City, N. C., the
Viking Athletic Club of New York City
and the Buffalo Hungarian Foot-
ball Club of Buffalo, N. Y.

In the games of Sunday, the
single match in which a one-sided vic-
tory was expected developed into one
of the closest of the winter series
although the display of skillful soccer
was not up to the standard, which
may have been due to the slippery con-
dition of the field.

The Holy Carburator Club of Detroit
solved the method by which the Holy
Carburator eleven had been bowling
over all opposition in the title quest
but not to the extent of eliminating
the latter, which carried off the honors
by a goal to 0. It was the failure of
the Holy Carburator to score in the
first half which gave the Holy Carbu-
rator the lead in the actual play.

This match was looked upon by De-
troit as a local derby inasmuch as
the Holy Carburator Club is an Amer-
ican club throughout the remainder of
the competition while some other states
have exempted clubs which can rep-
resent their state in the title quest.

Instead of being the spectacular
game expected, it developed into a de-
fensive tilt with the forwards doing
little to affect the score. The Holy
Carburator, however, scored on a three-
man rush in the middle period each
side scored. Goodman evened the score
on a pass from Jamieson; but in the
last minute of the game, Stanley
rebound after Stanley rushed and
passed.

In the final session with Stanley off
the field, evened the score on a pass
from Loucks while Dunfield scored
the winning goal with a shot from be-
hind the net which found in off Gardner's
leg. The summary:

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 30 (Special)
—The Chicago Cardinals displayed the
scoring power they lacked Tuesday and
defeated the Duluth Maroons 8 to 3 in
an American Hockey Association game
here last night. St. Paul may be
charged with a little carelessness, fol-
lowing a 3-to-0 victory on Tuesday
night, and after A. J. Conroy opened
the scoring for the locals less than 3
minutes after the game started, they
began counting themselves alone in
third place in the league standings and
possibly in a tie for second.

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Brilliant defensive work by Benedict
prevented Chicago from scoring in
the opening minutes of the third
period. In the second minute of the
period, however, Chicago was able to
score on a pass from McCulliff to
Dye. The score was 3-0 at the start
of the fourth period.

Chicago's first score came 4m. 40s.
later from Cecil Dye's stick on a pass
from McCulliff. The score was 2-0
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MAGYAR A. A. C., HOLLEY C. F. C., and TRENTON F. C. ARE THE TEAMS ADVANCING TO THE OPEN TOURNAMENT FOR SOCCER TITLE

BETTER PRESS TALENT URGED

Editor Advises Teachers of
Journalism to Seek High
Grade Students

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 30 (Special)

Fewer but better students were presented as an ideal for schools of journalism by Eric C. Hopwood, editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer and president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, who spoke before the American Association of Teachers of Journalism at Ohio State University.

Mr. Hopwood urged a closer scrutiny of applicants for admission to schools of journalism, both to provide a higher grade of talent for newspaper work and to insure positions for graduates. The purpose of the schools, he maintained, should be to develop a few outstanding men and women qualified to investigate, master and present difficult subjects accurately. On the other hand, he said, newspapers must learn to pay such persons enough to hold them in the profession.

"The great trouble with the American newspaper," he asserted, "goes right back to the reporter. With right personnel on newspapers many of the criticisms now heard will go by the board." Mr. Hopwood advocated emphasis on the social sciences in preparation for journalism. Less effort should be made by the schools in his view to ape the newspaper office and training newspaper technique should be merely supplementary to study of basic subjects of human importance. As qualifications for teachers of journalism he urged a liberal education, specific knowledge of newspaper work, and ability to teach.

Should Not Lose Actual Contact

The teacher of journalism, he pointed out, should return occasionally to actual newspaper work in order to keep abreast of changing practices. He warned instructors against stamping out originality and spontaneity among students, and called attention to lack of life and freshness in college newspapers, which he attributed to the faculties.

Roy L. French of the University of North Dakota, president of Sigma Delta Chi, professional journalism fraternity, appealed for the understanding, confidence and help of all teachers of journalism, and pledged in return the same qualities from the fraternity. Mr. French laid stress on the efforts of the fraternity not only to develop high ethical ideals, but also to maintain advanced standards of scholarship. He announced that the fraternity would in each institution award a scholarship key to every journalism graduate member or non-member who should have a scholarship average of 90 per cent or its equivalent.

Mr. French predicted that in the near future the fraternity would decline to initiate any student whose scholastic average was under .85 per cent. He directed attention to the serious thought of the under-graduate in problems pertaining to the profession of journalism.

Poor Newspaper Readers

Financial prosperity has made the American a poor newspaper reader, E. M. Johnson of the University of Minnesota told the convention. Professor Johnson criticized editors for giving less attention, than to advertising men, to analyzing the characteristics, interests and needs of readers.

Fred J. Lasell of the University of Iowa set up criteria for journalistic standards. He stated that one should be educated to have knowledge of his own profession, have marked skill and rapidly in it, possess such intellectual vigor as will advance his profession beyond its present status and be able and willing to use his talents for the good of society.

Professor Lasell criticized the preparation of students entering the university to study journalism. Each year, he stated, he gives his freshmen a test in the spelling of 80 words chosen from newspapers and in no year has he found 10 per cent of them able to spell all of the words correctly. The criticism was echoed by Grant M. Hyde of the University of Wisconsin.

NORWEGIAN BANKERS ASK CHANGE IN LAW

Financiers Ask Removal of
Administration System

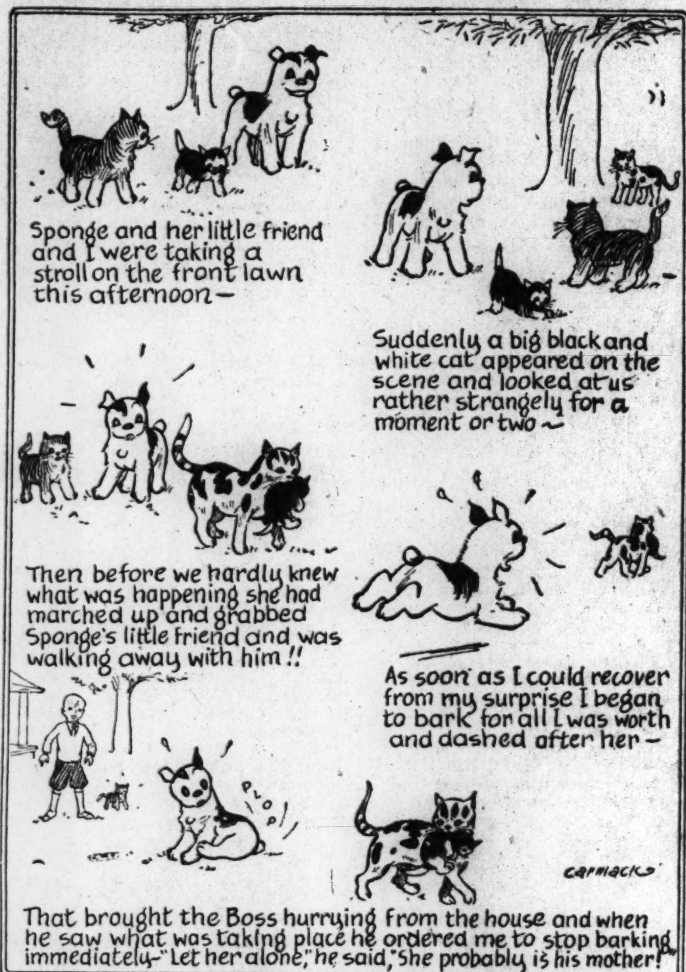
OSLO, Norw. (Special Correspondence)—The Norwegian banks that did not come under public administration as a consequence of the Bank Administration Act of 1923, have sent a petition to the Department of Finance demanding that no new banks should be permitted to come within the provisions of the present law after July 1, 1928, and that all banks under administration shall go out of administration before July 1, 1929.

The banks motivate this petition

by saying that administration is a condition of moratorium, possibly necessary in a crisis, and one that normally should have been of short duration. Administration is originally conceived as a means of preventing banks being ruined during a run upon them, although they might possess sufficient means to cover their engagements, and to be otherwise solvent. Nevertheless, more than three years after the first Administration Act, there are a number of banks under public administration.

It is unjust, these "free" banks hold, that deposits are being taken up by the "free" banks against a surety in their own capital, and by the banks under administration against a surety in the total means at their disposal. The result is that a bank that gets into difficulties and has to stop payments immediately becomes privileged and able to make fresh connections and engage in fresh business, in alleged unfair competition with the "free" banks.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



Hymn Sounds From Theater in "Manhattan, the Many-Sided"

Cast and Audience of Gilbert and Sullivan Operetta
Sing "Onward, Christian Soldiers," Whose Music
Was Written by Sir Arthur Sullivan

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK — "Manhattan, the many-sided," might well serve as a proper caption for a "columnist" who wrote about the doings in this town, as has just been proved in one of the theaters in Broadway.

A man who was waiting for a friend in the lobby of the playhouse where Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Pirates of Penzance" was playing a few evenings ago, heard sounds from within the theatre auditorium that caused him to stop suddenly as he walked up and down the lobby.

From within the theatre came the sound of music and of hundreds of voices raised in an old, old hymn that has come down through the years, while from without—the "Great White Way"—came sounds of revelry of the holidays, the tooting of horns and the blare of trumpets, with all the noises which characterize this busiest of Manhattan streets at the hour when the hundreds of theaters and motion picture houses are pouring their thousands into the streets after the play.

At first the loungers in the lobby seemed to doubt their hearing rightly. The light, lilting airs of "The Pirates" had gone on in their place a whole-hearted singing of "Onward, Christian Soldiers," came with all the earnestness and fervor of a camp march, as one person in the lobby remarked.

The story of how this came about; of the reason for this new and strange mood in Broadway reached the lobby of the theatre a little later.

After the performance of the operetta, a member of the company made a little curtain speech in which he reminded the audience that Sir Arthur Sullivan was, besides being the composer of the music of several charming operettas, also the composer of the music for several hymns, one of which was "Onward, Christian Soldiers." In view of the holiday season, he continued, the "Pirates of Penzance" company felt

HOUSE OF COMMONS PASSES ROMAN CATHOLIC "RELIEF BILL"

Measure Repeals Some Ancient Statutes Dating Back to
Elizabethan Reign—Opponents Urge Closest
Scrutiny of Act

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A private members bill which has proved highly contentious has just been passed by the House of Commons. It is described in its official title as designed "to provide for the further relief of His Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects."

It contains four operative provisions. One of these repeals in England and Scotland, but not in Northern Ireland, a number of ancient statutes and prohibitions dating back to the days of Edward VI and Queen Elizabeth, which imposed disabilities

upon Roman Catholics. Its other provisions limit the results which such repeal might have. Two of them are designed to safeguard the Church of England.

One, for example, would meet the criticism that the repeal of old anti-Catholic prohibitions might imperil the services of the Church of England or enable Catholics to nominate Protestant ministers.

Refers to Ancient Law

It declares that the measure "shall not alter, add to, or abridge the law in force prior to the passing hereof relating to services, acts, matters, or things performed or done in any church or chapel of the established Church of England or relating to clergy or ministers of the said established Church of England, or relating to the exercise by Roman Catholics of any right of presentation to any benefice or other ecclesiastical living or office in the established Church of England. Nothing herein contained shall adversely affect the title to properties which were vested in the Crown by the statute 1 Eliz., cap. 24."

Another provision is to discountenance the use of the measure should afford a door for the entry of hitherto illegal Anglo-Catholic practices into the Church of England. "Nothing herein contained," it says, "shall permit or make lawful any act, practice, or usage in a church of the established Church of England which would have been unlawful if this act had not been passed."

Another safeguard provided is to insure that Roman Catholic processions through the streets which the measure may legalize, shall remain subject to the approval of local authorities. For this purpose the bill says:

"Nothing herein contained shall affect in any manner whatsoever any power conferred by any Act of Parliament, or by any by-law made pursuant to any Act of Parliament, upon any local authority in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to make regulations relating to, or otherwise to control, any meeting or procession in or through any street or other public place whatsoever."

Revival of Disputed Seen

The bill was ultimately accepted upon these assurances, against the opposition of a small but influential minority who did not feel satisfied that it was on lines best calculated to remove any disabilities against Roman Catholics as may still exist.

Sir Archibald Sinclair, Liberal member for Caithness and Sutherland, for example, said the measure "will tend not to appease but to revive controversy, and to cause from which we have suffered in the past." Sir Thomas Inskip, solicitor-general, also opposed the measure. He pointed out, for example, that confusion is likely to arise from the fact that one of the acts it professes to abolish is the "repeal" of the schedule, but re-enacted in the body of the bill. He denied that the main grievance that has been put forward as a reason for the passing of the measure—namely, that Roman Catholic charities came under less advantageous terms in the matter of escaping income tax than do Protestant ones—has any existence in fact.

Disturbing to Public Order

Another material point was raised by Sir Malcolm Macnaughten who referred to restrained terms to the danger to public order of Roman Catholic street processions which the measure would facilitate. "When the thing which Roman Catholics venerate and regard as being something that Christians ought to look upon with veneration and solemnity," he said, "is the very thing which the majority of the people of this country do not so regard, and indeed regard with very opposite feelings, surely it is right that such things should not be displayed in public streets where they are likely in many districts to arouse feelings which we might all hope should be done away with."

These considerations were over-ruled by general desire on the part of members of the House of Commons to pass a measure, even if defective, which at least aims at sweeping away the shadow of Roman Catholic religious disabilities.

The defense of the bill is that it is a gesture of good will. As such it finds considerable support even among those who are undecided as to the merits of its proposals.

DENMARK BUILDING
MORE MOTOR VESSELS

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Special Correspondence)—It is evident that the expectations with regard to shipbuilding during the last few years

have not been fulfilled. Statistics from Lloyd's register show that in 1925 Denmark launched 13 motor vessels of 55,793 tons gross and four steamers 3900 tons gross, while in the same year in England there were 48 motor vessels with a gross tonnage of 299,481 and 165 steamships with 550,697 gross tonnage built. Though England has launched the greatest number of vessels in the world, yet, comparing the size of Denmark with that of England, which is 13 times as large, the former country is really ahead in motor vessels.

Later dates of this year again show some activity in the shipbuilding yards. At Elsinore, a contract has been secured from Norway for a tank steamer of 800 tons equipped with Diesel engines from Burmeister & Wain of Copenhagen, the pioneers of the Diesel motor for vessels. There is also an order for a steamer for Sverbolaget of Stockholm to the above yards. This shipyard has now sufficient employment for all their workmen for the coming year.



The Prisoner's Mite

Lansing, Kan.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE—MISTAKE in sense of life's values has placed many men behind prison walls and bars, but it is apparent that there has been reborn in one confined in the Kansas State Prison an appreciation of the fact that sharing is enjoying.

In this institution the state allows each man personal compensation at the rate of 3½ cents per day, which earnings are ordinarily accumulated and paid at the time of discharge. This man, touched by the articles he read in the Kansas City papers recounting the need of help by many families, wrote the warden the following letter a few days before Christmas:

Dear Warden: As I have no money, will you allow me the privilege of using my \$10 earnings to help the needy. I am writing to the Christmas Editor of the Journal-Post in Kansas City for the purpose of buying toys and Christmas goodies for the little kiddies I have been reading about in the papers. It isn't much, but it will help. I am serving 15 years and have lots of time to repay it to my credit. Mr. Mackey, I will feel very grateful if this favor be granted me.

The request met with ready acquiescence on the part of the warden, and although the gift represented quite all the donor had, he assuredly found his own holiday joy in the knowledge that he had given unselfishly to others.

TAXES QUADRUPLE IN NORWAY IN 10 YEARS

COPENHAGEN (Special Correspondence)—Many meetings have been held by the Danish Taxation Society during the last months, to try to find a remedy for the over-taxation which has grown in big proportions during the past 10 years. For example, in the year 1914-1915 the taxes amounted to nearly 180,000,000 kroner, this year they will be more than four times that amount—730,000,000 kroner.

Denmark stands the highest among the Scandinavian countries regarding taxation, each individual paying 221 kroner, while in Norway 190 kroner is paid per head and in Sweden 147 kroner. From these amounts certain sums go for charitable purposes in the form of unemployment and relief, Denmark paying 76, Norway 39 kroner, and Sweden 32 kroner.

The taxation is multimetric, it extends to: income, currency, inheritance, luxuries, property, custom duties, registration, wine and spirits, beer, chocolate and sugar; tobacco; taxes on restaurants for the consumer; theater; pleasure of all forms; automobiles; exchange of automobiles by sale and dogs. It is felt that these conditions will not be remedied till instead of giving money for lack of employment, the wheels of new construction work are put in action all over the country and the "unemployed" question is relieved.

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LAKE DIVERSION PACT FAVORED

Forms Dominant Factor in
Lakes-to-Gulf Waterway,
Mr. Newton Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 30—The Federal Waterways bill probably will be accepted with United States Senate amendments and signed by President Coolidge, it was predicted here by Cleveland A. Newton (R.), Representative from Missouri, who has worked for passage of the Illinois waterway project, which would form a deep channel from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. He addressed the Chicago Association of Commerce.

The movement for the waterway should not cease now, he cautioned, declaring that it is imperative that there be a definite agreement allowing diversion of water from Lake Michigan at Chicago, a practice which Wisconsin and some other lake states are attacking in a suit before the United States Supreme Court.

Through Productive Area

Mr. Newton remarked that diversion has lowered the lake level six inches and that it will not be lowered more in a century. He pointed out that diversion makes possible for all time a great waterway from the Great Lakes to the sea, through the most productive area in the United States and that this is bound to be a great national asset for all time. Without diversion of water here the waterway project would be impossible and with it engineers have figured out means of raising the level.

Two waterways to the sea are needed here, he emphasized. One should be to the Gulf of Mexico and the other through the northeast, he said.

The beneficial effect of a cheap water transportation system would be felt throughout the entire nation, he showed and predicted that when the government-owned barge line running from St. Louis down the Mississippi River could profitably and safely be replaced by a privately operated system, the Government probably will give up that enterprise.

Comparison With Europe He showed that in Europe waterway rates are one-third the rail rates and that the Government line on the Mississippi, even with some limitations, is serving at one-third the existing rail rates and making a good profit. Roads carrying the same territory have not been injured by the barge line, either, Mr. Newton commented as significant. He predicted vast industrial development of cities on the Great Lakes, when the waterway project has been completely carried out.

The chief problem before Chicago concerning this waterway project is that diversion of water from Lake Michigan must be legalized to make it a certainty. Mr. Newton emphasized, and he declared that there is enough patriotic sentiment in the United States to make this possible. He urged a campaign of education to bring the true facts of the situation before the nation, and to convince all that the possible benefits to all that could result.

YOUNG MACEDONIANS
ASSEMBLE IN SOFIA

League Is Rapidly Adding
to Its Numbers

SOFIA (Special Correspondence)—The first meeting of the third annual congress of the League of Young Macedonians was held in Sofia on Nov. 21. This league was formed in 1923, when 53 delegates from 11 societies gathered in the Bulgarian town of Varna. At the first annual congress in 1924, 32 societies were represented. Last year there were 72 and now there are 142.

The official title of the association is, "The League of the Cultural Societies of Young Macedonians in Bulgaria." It carries on a tireless activity in most of Bulgaria's 91 cities and many of the villages. Wherever there is a group of young Macedonians, the league is active.

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donian refugees, the league representatives organize them, and help them give entertainments and theatricals, carry on evening courses, form sport and tourist clubs, and employment, and preserve their national spirit. Much literature is prepared and circulated, choirs and orchestras are formed, and the national folk songs and dances are preserved in all their color and warmth.

At the annual congress held in Sofia in November, eloquent young orators called upon their young listeners to work with all their might for a "free fatherland." The audience of 900 or more people was very enthusiastic and vigorously applauded all the speakers who called upon them to work to this end.

ENGLISH PRAYERBOOK
UNDERGOES CHANGE

Bishops' Conference Has Long
Been Busy on Revision

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 28—An alternative Prayer Book for use by those members of the Church of England who prefer it to the existing version has been nearly completed by the bishops' conference, which has long been engaged upon the work of revision. This conference holds its meetings here next month, and hopes to have the revised Prayer Book ready to present in February to all the bishops and clergy in Britain. It is hoped that these bodies may accept it, though there has been opposition from the more conservative members of the communion ritual understood to have been introduced by the conference to meet high church views.

If accepted by the convocations of Canterbury and York it will be laid for final sanction next July before the Church Assembly, which represents the laity as well as the bishops and clergy. As now drafted it leaves the existing Prayer Book text for use intact where so desired, but provides also other forms, whereof the substitution is optional.

The beneficial effect of a cheap water transportation system would be felt throughout the entire nation, he showed and predicted that when the government-owned barge line running from St. Louis down the Mississippi River could profitably and safely be replaced by a privately operated system, the Government probably will give up that enterprise.

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Architecture—Art—Theaters—Musical Events

Edward H. Bennett, on Classic Forms and City Plans

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO—Business may find expression in skyscrapers, but nothing better than the classical column and pilaster and their combinations with the arch has been found for buildings of a public character. This is the opinion of Edward H. Bennett, recently appointed consulting architectural specialist for the building program of the United States Treasury and consulting architect of the Chicago Plan Commission.

While new forms have been sought, the established rhythm of verticals and horizontals as embodied in the classical style remains supreme for buildings called monumental. Mr. Bennett observed.

Monumental architecture does not demand, however, that public buildings be content with the low stature of Greek or Roman buildings. Structures of one or two stories in the midst of skyscrapers are anomalies, Mr. Bennett said. Adjustment will come when it is recognized that the essential in composition is that there be style rather than any particular style. In Chicago, for example, the City Hall-Courthouse Building conforms largely to the demands of monumental architecture, yet rises to a height of 10 stories, the architect noted. This is made possible by the colossal proportions of the architectural order and the size of the site, occupying a large city block.

"It is difficult to carry classical composition beyond his stories," Mr. Bennett continued. "The architectural order, with its columns and entablature enclosing one or more stories, is in a sense a measure of man in his highest architectural expression. The column—capital, shaft and base—is a symbol of the human being with head, body, and feet. The superposed order—one complete unit of columns and entablature placed over another—has not been well tried out in the United States. It is successfully used in the pavilions of the Louvre. But it is not proved possible to extend even this form to the height of skyscrapers."

The new buildings to be erected in the national capital, for which Mr. Bennett was called in as adviser, will be planned in a style in harmony with the classical precedent set in Washington. The standard has already been set for federal buildings, he explained. The important work now is to see that the eight or more new buildings are so grouped, with open spaces between them, that the result is a fine whole, not an area resembling an industrial district.

Andrew Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, is genuinely interested in art and is taking the lead in urging that the new buildings contribute to the beauty of the capital. Mr. Bennett added, Charles S. Dewey, assistant secretary, is devoting much time to this work. Congress has appropriated a total of \$50,000,000 for the program of sites and buildings in Washington, \$10,000,000 being allotted for the first year's work.

City planning has given Chicago enough improvements in its show places along the lake front and the time has come to brighten the west side of its business district, a section used by great numbers of working people, although seldom visited by tourists, according to Mr. Bennett.

One stage of city planning has reached a successful climax in Chicago, Mr. Bennett pointed out. A remarkable development of the lake front extending the entire length of the ever-expanding city is assured with the steady progress of a lake-front boulevard rising on made land, with the improvement of Grant Park on the down-town lake shore and the erection of monumental buildings such as the stadium, the Field Museum, and in the near future, the Shedd Aquarium.

Most of these improvements are well placed, but the tendency to build still other important public buildings on the lake front should be checked, the city planner maintained. Planning should develop the whole city, not merely a show front. This is in accordance with the original Chicago Plan, which Mr. Bennett said already has been done for the west side by an extensive program of street widening.

Comparatively low property values in the business section south of the loop and west of the Chicago River are another inducement for developing a civic center outside the "loop," Mr. Bennett continued. If a plan is followed, new buildings required for this city can be grouped so as to create a fine whole, without additional expense to the city.

Mr. Bennett's proposal would group the four or five important public and semi-public buildings, which are soon to be erected, on an east and west street spanning the Chicago River. This would allow the civic group to spread away from the lake front to include more and more of the west side as more buildings are needed.

The original Chicago plan, of which Mr. Bennett was co-author with D. H. Burnham, called for a civic center about one-half mile farther west than the present proposed group. In urging that a new post office, county building and other structures be brought together nearer the main business district, Mr. Bennett does not give up the west side development. This civic group could eventually lead to an additional center farther west. All on the main axis line of Congress Street or contiguous to it.

The urgent thing now is to plan the location of the new buildings before anything permanent is built which would make such planning too difficult of achievement, the champion of the City Beautiful emphasized. Already a new Parcel Post Building crosses the path of the proposed Congress Street improvement. By deflecting traffic of widened Congress Street around it in two directions and widening the two parallel streets this difficulty can be mastered. The buildings could be placed in the area including Con-

gress Street and so spaced and designed as to give the effect of monumental architecture.

"A two level development of traffic circulation could be brought about greatly to the advantage of city traffic," Mr. Bennett added. "The whole development could be connected up with streets to be extended south by reason of the river straightening, and also with the railway terminal development. Great things might be done if co-ordination and co-operation governed these problems."

Palestine Films

New York
Special Correspondence
FOR three hours the writer had been the sole occupant of the tiny motion picture theater on the tenth floor of a large New York office building. On the back wall of this small darkened theater—in the vocabulary of the motion-picture industry called a "projection room"—there were four square holes. Through two of these light streamed out to cut the blackness in ever-widening rays until it splashed on the screen in definite masses of light and shade.

Palestine. It was Palestine into which the little motion picture theater had been taken. Palestine, as the children of Israel knew it in their journey from bondage in Egypt to Mount Sinai where Moses gave them the Ten Commandments. Palestine of the prophets and the shepherds, of Abraham, of Sarah, of Samson, of Delilah, of Jacob, of David, of Solomon. Palestine where the Nazarene preached from sun-kissed hills, and drew his disciples from the shores of a little lake.

Palestine, all of a sudden, changed from a sort of mystical, semi-mythical land to a real country, to a land as real as if I had actually walked there. A land where people really lived today—and where they had lived for thousands of years. Where shepherds really led their flocks by still waters and anointed their sheep's head with oil.

There, on the screen was the actual place where Ruth gleaned in the fields of Boaz—the fields by which pass the road from Jerusalem to Bethlehem. Over this road Mary and Joseph passed on their way from Nazareth. It was over this way that the three wise men, laden with frankincense and myrrh, passed in search of a babe wrapped in swaddling clothes in a manger. They stopped to drink, so tradition says, at this well on the road, which to this day is called the Well of the Magi.

There, on the screen was traced the wanderings of Abraham into the Valley of Sechem, where his vast herds were pastured nearly 4000 years ago. Here was the land near Bethel where Abraham parted from Lot. In Jerusalem was the rock where Abraham prepared to sacrifice his son Isaac. This was an old mill such as the one in which the sightless Samson was forced to grind out corn. There was the well—the only well—at Cana of Galilee, from which the water must have been drawn for the wedding feast mentioned in the New Testament. In Jerusalem was still the Mount of Olives and on the side of which lay "the Garden of Gethsemane." There on the hill were ruins of the proud temple of Caiaphas, the high priest, there the Arch of Boaz Home.

There was no sentimentality in the pictures. Just a simple setting, forth of the subject, in honest, straightforward terms. The light faded on the screen and sprang into the chandelier, and we were back in New York.

Mrs. Elizabeth Richey Dessez believes so thoroughly in the educating force of motion pictures, in their possibilities as a means of helping the different nationalities to understand each other by showing them the common heritage of all peoples, that for the past dozen years she has devoted her entire time to them. She is head of the Educational Department of Paths. It is through the activity of this department that the Palestine pictures shown in the little projection room—(called a "Pilgrimage to Palestine" Series)—are being distributed widely throughout America and other lands.

One of the most important of Mrs. Dessez's jobs has been to answer questions of people wanting to use pictures in churches, and to aid and advise them in putting them on. At her office at 35 West Forty-Fifth Street, New York, she is the recipient of an enormous correspondence from both inexperienced and experienced exhibitors. Mrs. Dessez's department has half a dozen other motion picture series giving scenes of the lands of Biblical interest, and several short dramas on Biblical themes besides the 20 subjects of the "Pilgrimage to Palestine" series.

Louis-Alme Lejeune, a well-known French sculptor, is at the Duveen Galleries with a varied group of portraits and figure pieces. His art is being seen in America for the first time.

Tchaikovsky Program by Cleveland Orchestra

CLEVELAND, Dec. 25 (Special Correspondence)—For the holiday concert of the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, there was a Tchaikovsky program. Nikolai Sokoloff is a most effective conductor of Russian music, and the Fourth Tchaikovsky Symphony, one of his favorites, received eloquent performance under his sympathetic guidance. The concert opened with the overture-fantasy, "Romeo and Juliet"—Tchaikovsky at his best. Individual instruments stand out in its lyric themes—and the players of the Cleveland Orchestra rose to the grateful opportunity, especially the English horn, Albert Andraud, to which is entrusted the glowing love theme.

The symphonic ballad, "The Voyevode," performed here for the first time, revealed anew the composer's gift for definite delineation of a tragic episode of dramatic intensity. An exquisite performance of the waltz from "The Sleeping Beauty" completed the concert.

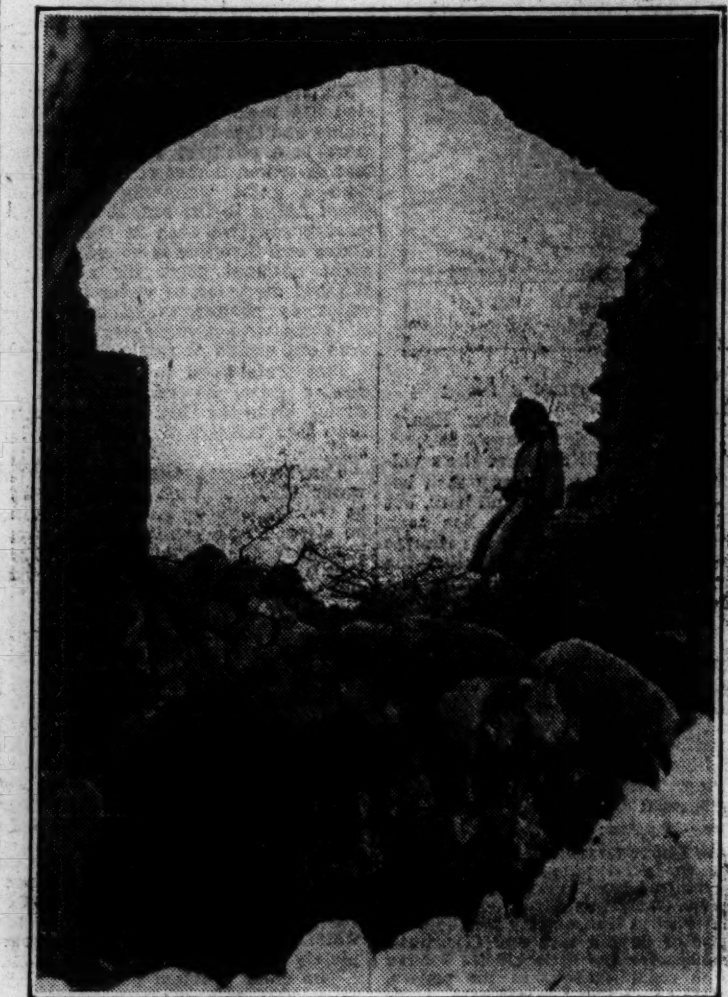
The Community Playhouse, Omaha, Neb., is to present "Lillian" in January. "The Romantic Age" in February, "Outward Bound" in March, a group of plays in April and "Captain Applejack" in May. On the early part of this season's program were "You and I," "The Devil's Disciple" and "Mary the Third."

In New York Galleries

By RALPH FLINT

New York, Dec. 28
WATER colors and prints have been the usual offerings in the galleries during the last fortnight, and there is little else announced to enliven the next two weeks. The Duveen Galleries have promised New York a formal presentation in February of "Pinkie," the famous canvas of Sir Thomas Lawrence that recently fetched such a staggering total in London. The affair will serve to give a fillip to an art season that stands in need of something swaggy and outstanding. The Alphonse Kann Collection is to be placed on view at the American Art Galleries next Monday, and the handsomely illustrated catalogues promise a fine treat when all the

time, and he appears at first glance to be happily disposed among various mediums and departments of his profession. His art is a joyous one, his touch is light and practiced. In the fine marble head of Sir Joseph Duveen he perhaps sounds his deepest note, while in his little statuette of an amoral and garden apries he makes his plastic points with an evident enjoyment of the task at hand. A life-size figure of an athlete in a remarkably delicate sort of terra-cotta is one of the outstanding features of the exhibition. A commanding bust of Madame Gouin is also in this same medium. An original offering is a bronze Victory, somewhat in the note of Bourdelle's heroic figures, designed to commemorate a cham-



A Shepherd of Judea. Scene in a Motion Picture.

various treasures are spread out for inspection. The sales will take place on Jan. 6, 7 and 8. There is also the memorial Moran exhibition scheduled for next month at the Durand-Ruel Galleries, which will be an event of prime importance.

A memorial exhibition of water colors by Thomas Moran has been at the Knickerbocker Galleries, 571 Madison Avenue. His work recalls the days when a landscape painter's problems were primarily centered on getting a decent hold on what lay before him. Moran's inheritances were English and while he came to the United States as a lad, he followed the fine traditional methods of Tom Girtin and John Ruskin; but his individual hold on things pictorial was his own, a perhaps unconscious victory for genuine, unconditioned style—victories which can only be duly appreciated perhaps by audiences as far removed from the scene of action as ourselves.

Thomas Moran
The Moran water colors are catalogued by groups; some of them go back to his Yellowstone trip of 1871, and there is a Grand Canyon study done as late as 1901. Backed by an instinctive flair for topographical accuracy, his work is always well grounded in that sterling literalism that characterized most of the last century art in America, before the influences of Impressionism and Modernism began to drift across the sea. But what makes so many of his water colors of special interest today is the way he sidetracked the net of circumstantial fact and struck into swiftly summarized notions of clear and buoyant color, reaching into the realm of pure design more than once and showing himself to be something of a pictorial rhapsodist as well as honest transcriber of picturesque scenery. Thomas Moran was senior member of the National Academy of Design. The exhibition runs until Jan. 8.

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The Colonial Tea Room
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"So near the home cooking you can hardly tell the difference."
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Arliss' Biography

Under the title of "Up the Years From Bloomsbury," George Arliss has written his autobiography. The first installment appears in the January issue of the "Ladies' Home Journal." These early chapters reveal a personality of power of writing which indicates that the library as well as the stage, might be a public house and the sense of the comedy of life that are qualities of Arliss, the actor, are present in Arliss the writer. Here is the unexpected turn of thought, pat, pertinent, the wit, quiet joke, the razor sharp thrust.

For a brief period when the London bus and the English church captured the imagination of a lad not yet 10, Arliss never had a doubt about the profession to which he should devote his life. He tells of his first passion, his first appearance in home theatricals, his final breaking down the barriers and entering the professional stage as an "extra gentleman" in a suburban London stock theater; of his next which led him to enlarge his role of a "hanger-on" to the dismay of his fellow-players; and while this is proceeding he sketches here and there portraits of the people about him with a deftness that, miniature pen pictures as they are, are far more penetrating than the sketches of the famous men and women who later came into his life.

"The Nightingale," the new Jenny Lind opera, began a week's engagement in New York at the St. James Theater, Monday, with three important cast changes, as follows: Eleanor Palmer is now starring in the title role of the play; Tom Wise, playing the role of E. T. Barnum, became one of the principal comedians; and Ralph Roloff is now the leading tenor of the production. The Messrs. Shubert will present "The Nightingale" next Monday evening, Jan. 3, at Jolson's Theater.

Beginning next Monday, a stock company will occupy the Keith-Albee St. James Theater, Boston, with Walter Gilbert and Florence Shirley playing the leads, and "Seventh Heaven" as the first offering.

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THIS WOMAN BUSINESS
WITH O. P. HENRI, GENEVIEVE TORIN AND EDWARD HIGBY
WALLACK'S THEATRE, W. 42d St.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

NEIGHBORHOOD PLAYHOUSE
646 Grand St.
Phone Drydock 7616
Jan. 6 to 12 Evenings (Except Monday) Mat. Sat.

THE DYBBUK
JAMES W. BELLIS' GLORIOUS
CASTLES IN THE AIR
"About five times as much wit as the average musical comedy or farce."—F. L. B.
The Christian Science Monitor
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WEEK OF DECEMBER 27TH
CENTURY THEATRE, 62nd St. and Ave. C
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Eves. 8:25. Mats. Tues., Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

WEEK OF JANUARY 2ND
THE BROTHERS KARAMZOV
GUILD THEATRE, W. 52d St. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

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THE GLORIOUS THIRLING OVERSEA
WITH A CAST OF 150—Orchestra of 40

are handsome attempts to deal with big landscape problems, and here and there Mrs. Walker is successful in making her points.

Nineteenth Century Interiors
An interesting investigation into the little-known repositories of nineteenth-century decorative art is now planned before the public at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in the shape of a series of lectures. The first of these lectures, which will be given on Tuesday, January 4, at 8 o'clock, will deal with the interior of the Empire period, arranged to represent a drawing room of the late 18th century. The lecture will be given by Mr. Rodinaki, who will also discuss the evolution of the interior of the Empire period, as the tastes of those early years began to gradually take on the modes of the Restoration (1815-30). The Romantic period follows, with the subject matter of the next group, in which the rosewood furniture of the household of a Louis-Philippe (1830-48) and early Victorian predominate. The fourth lecture illustrates Antiquarianism during the second half of the century, with its period revivals and general indifference of indiscriminate collecting. The last two parts of the gallery are devoted to the William Morris or reform movement, roughly called Medievalism, and the period of "Naturalism," with the strong effect of the French "art nouveau." Joseph Breck has made a splendid beginning with these six period groups, and it is expected that the various collections will be more completely developed with time.

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Music News and Reviews

Ruth Breton Plays With Philadelphia Orchestra

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24 (Special Correspondence)—Last week's concert of the Philadelphia Orchestra presented Ruth Breton, young American violinist, as soloist, with the Fifth Symphony of Beethoven as the orchestral feature. Mr. Rodinaki brought out the clever humor of the music and at the same time missed nothing of the complicated and elaborate construction. The assistant conductor also provided a fine accompaniment to Miss Breton's solo number.

The violinist played the Goldmark "Concerto in A minor, a work of great length and chiefly remarkable for its effective scoring, for the construction of the music and the tempo of the first movement seemed to be too deliberate. The Scherzo and the last movement were admirably played.

Mr. Stokowski was received with great applause when he appeared at the intermission to conduct the symphony. The first movement has been played by the leader of the orchestra far more effectively than at this concert and the tempo of the first movement seemed to be too deliberate. The Scherzo and the last movement were admirably played.

"La Périchole" Given at Jolson's, New York

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Dec. 27—Offenbach's "La Périchole," presented at Jolson's Theater, New York, by the French Opéra-Comique company, under the musical direction of Julien Clémendy, evening of Dec. 27, 1926. The cast:

La Périchole.....Mlle. Sybil Guadalupe.....Mlle. Anya Sergiella.....Mlle. Berthe Mastrilli.....Mlle. Narcisse Piquillo.....M. Fois Don Andres.....M. Seravatus Count Panatellas.....M. Delamercie Don Pedro.....M. Paven Marquis de Tarasque.....M. Grandale First notary.....M. Dufas

Miss Sybil, Mr. Fois and Mr. Seravatus, with the collaboration of fellow-craftsmen from the theaters of the boulevard and from those of Broadway, brought back the popular humor and sentiment of a rare period in this evening. Yes, rare; for how else can decades be described in which Offenbach and Wagner threw in absolute independence of each other, and one held in as high regard as the other? Today, it seems, most composers of things in light vein, so far

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON
WILBUR Eves. 8:15
EXTRA—NEW YEAR'S EVE SNOW
Beginning at 11:45—Seats Now

QUEEN HIGH
With Julia Sanderson
Frank Crumit, John E. Hazard
More Pretty Girls Than a Beauty Contest

More Pretty Girls Than a Beauty Contest

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THE HOME FORUM

The Flight of the Snowy Owls

God's Plan for Man

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"When Icicles Hang by the Wall"

A NOBLE essay is this that I have just been reading, James Russell Lowell's "A Good Word for Winter." In friendliness and humor it goes beyond Charles Lamb; in trenchancy and good sense and the suggestion it gives of inexhaustible resources, it is equal to Hazlitt at his best. Only one other man that I know of could have come anywhere near writing it, and that is Leigh Hunt—but he did not know enough. This essay makes me feel like paraphrasing Stevenson and saying that although we are mighty fine fellows nowadays we cannot write like Lowell. Estimating roughly, I should say that it would take about a dozen of us to make one of him. After you have found for me, anywhere you like in the world's literature, a piece of writing which is at one and the same time more witty, robust, and sound than this, why then I shall be willing for you to say what you like about the chilliness of the Yankee. But until you do find such a thing, read "A Good Word for Winter" at least once a year and be thankful that it exists.

The wit of these twenty pages would outfit a contemporary essayist for his entire career, and the learning would utterly swamp him; but these things we take for granted because they are Lowell, and Lowell is a classic. What most amazes me every time I go back to the essay is the breadth, the drive, the amplitude, the running on and on as though the horizon was the only limit, the manly force that breathes in every line and word of it. You will not find a sleepy sentence in it from end to end. And then the versatility! One man among us today can write creditably about books, and another man can bring before you the very look and feeling of the fields and forest; but who can weave back and forth as Lowell does from open air to library until we can scarcely tell which is which? Who has as keen an eye and as sure a judgment indoors as out, outdoors as in? This "Good Word for Winter" was written down, I suppose, in the library at Elmwood, but I know that it was thought out on the snowy hills of Waterville and along the ice-bound marshes of the Charles. It is bookish enough for any taste, but it is not pedantic. You would never guess, unless you knew, that its author had ever sat in a professor's chair. It is the work of a man who loves books and knows them, but who loves boisterous weather too and hails the oncoming frost like a brother. These pages that on the day when these pages were written Lowell could not quite decide whether to sit by the fire and read Montaigne or to take his skates out to the frozen plains of the Charles—and so he "split the difference" by turning to his desk and taking up the pen.

Now I think of it, this seems to me one of the marks of Lowell at his best, that he likes to do two widely sundered things at once. He mixes books with the landscape more subtly than any other writer that I

can now think of, and he sees literature with the keen eye of the woodsman. A noble essay it is, I say again, but of course even Lowell could not get everything out of it. No true essay ever exhausts its subject, for as soon as it begins to do that it becomes a treatise. The sonnet may and frequently does contain in its fourteen lines a complete discussion of its subject; but the essay, though it may be a thousand times as long, must be fragmentary because its main business is to waken reverberations. For these reasons I feel justified in adding to Lowell's essay, as a footnote, one thing that he left out. He tells us that winter is the best time of the year for this and that excellent reason, but he does not say that it is the time in which spring and summer and autumn are to be most fully enjoyed. That is what I wish to add to his list of winter's charms. I intend no disrespect to springtime, of which I have a high opinion, in saying, quite soberly, that it is most enjoyable in retrospect and anticipation. Autumn, too, much as we may delight in its glories when they hang displayed before the eye, is most beautiful when gathered into the barns of memory. And as for summer, concerning which you may harbor a doubt, that to me is the clearest instance of all. Spring is beauty's seedtime, summer ripens it, and autumn brings it home, but winter is for the use and enjoyment of all that tribute which it draws like a king from the rounded year.

We do not know what wealth the seasons have brought us until we count them over in the meditative freight of the shortened days, and therefore a year without a winter—I knew five such years in succession once long ago, and do not care to see another—is one long preparation for a climax ultimately denied. What do they know of summer who only summer know?

Sitting here at midnight by my Connecticut fireside, I have been walking again in the English lanes that I walked six months ago, seeing the trees that grew there, hearing the streams that sang, I have been going from town to town, putting up at the inns of memory, revisiting the hills of dream, listening once more to the melody of bells that float on quiet evenings over the Vale of the White Horse. Revery you may call it if you like, but it is a revery the most vivid imaginable. Those lanes and hedgerows and those little towns are faded to me now in the late December of this year, but in June, because the subtle chemistry of recollection has made them all my own and as it were a part of me. Whatever was meaningless or discordant in the first experience has been actively at work during six months, gathering the remainder in a composition all harmonious. During these months, in which I have hardly had time to think of the summer's wanderings, memory and imagination have done their work in the laboratory, sifting and sorting impressions, rejecting this, enhancing that, and laying upon the whole the hues of distance and enchantment. I seem to see the whole summer now in a flash, as one may see a wide landscape in a single glance of the eye.

Rockford! The Valley of the Lynx! Sheep and ever more sheep on all the hills, and above them on the open moors the groups of wild black horses! I hear the night-long and day-long voice of the stream before the door, and see the beeches leaning out across the sun-bright pools. Bracken waist-high is waving in the wind, and beds of forget-me-nots brighten the water-reaches. Incredibly green are these Devon hills with their meadows of moss and grass, monotone of the ocean. Very kindly are these Devon faces. I am walking up Lyn water, I cross the divide, I dip into John Ridd's valley and climb again to the sight of Bristol Channel and the long blue line of the Welsh mountains, and then I descend the headlong slope of Porlock Hill—do you see the little town clustering so white and still below there, as though made of children's blocks?—until I come to the Ship Inn beloved by Southey and Coleridge.

Is there a better inn anywhere than the Ship Inn at Porlock? I think not. Has anyone ever had a better dinner than I ate there after my eighteen miles of steady going over the hills of Exmoor? I consider it improbable. Has anyone ever had a more joyous and rollicking and generally triumphant day than that day of mine on the winding paths that lead from the Rockford Inn to Porlock and back again? I believe it was impossible. I verily do. If there was any imperfection in that day, any tiny detail which at the time I wished slightly otherwise, it has disappeared now like the little clouds overhead that raveled away into the blue. And do you know that Porlock church has one of the oddest spires in the world? Do you know that a man thinks better of his eyes forever after when once they have been blessed with the sight of Bristol Channel from Culbone Hill? Are you aware that the finest Exmoor brook, less than a foot across, can be seen from ten miles away skimming in a crease of the hills like a long twisting silver wire? Then you must go and see these things. "To read the book of nature," as Paracelsus very brilliantly said, "is a man must walk over the leaves."

Snowflakes are tapping softly at my window. The night is very still, asleep in its blanket of snow. The cooling embers click on the hearth, and I hear the faint flapping of a little flame. Winter, and especially a winter night, is the time for remembering.

And then there was Burford in the Cotswolds, and Bibury-in-the-Wold. But really, this footnote will soon grow into an independent essay if I begin to talk about those towns, and I have no intention of writing one. I have merely wished to say one more good word for winter and suggest how pleasantly we may meet the time on a winter's night "when icicles hang by the wall."

Sometimes in winter after a great storm culmination has covered the northern plains with several feet of snow, one may behold a rare and beautiful visitor—the snowy owl. Every year at about the same time of the season, and always following a boreal visitation, a number of these exquisite beauties appear, distributed over different sections of the middle West touching the Canadian border. Generally the individuals are widely separated. One may be found on a haystack in one county, while perhaps the only other one reported has his perch in a group of leafless cottonwoods fifty miles distant in an adjoining county.

On the first clear morning succeeding the vast fall of flakes you fare forth your thrilling quest. The world is wrapped in stainless

white. The drifts are packed so hard you walk over them without breaking through. The air is stinging cold and filled with sparkling particles of frost. The sun is accompanied by two flaming suns.

Straight across the field and up the slope of the hill opposite you go. Just as you anticipated, you discover him atop a stack of straw at the edge of a meadow not far from where you observed one last year.

He is a big, beautiful bird, white as a whirling snowflake. His powerful wings show a few delicate bars of gray-brown; his toes are covered with long, hair-like feathers. He sits motionless on his wind-swept shrine, his immaculate plumage gleaming in the sun-glory, and stares toward you with wide open yellow eyes. If you approach beyond a certain point he

springs into the air and flies to another stack.

Where did he come from? You remember reading that his habitat was in the arctic regions, and that there in a feather-lined nest of frozen moss he and his mate hatched their brood of fuzzy owlets.

On what heroic adventure do these hardy hooters of perpetual ice and snow seek these remote lands?

Perhaps on a certain night when the wind, circling across the circumpolar reaches, sounds the call to a mighty movement of air and snow, these white owls rise from their nests and on outspread wings ride the on-sweeping blast. Like a fleet of airships amid the whirl and dance of the multitudinous flakes, they regard you with the same strange scrutiny. He is neither hostile, fearful, nor friendly. His unblinking gaze is that of a stranger who watches without comment the beings of this unknown land. One evening when the weather betokens a softening he flaps his farwell into the deepening dusk and begins his long, star-lighted journey home.



Mitre Peak, South Island, New Zealand

MITRE PEAK, on Milford Sound, rising some five hundred and sixty feet above the sea, may truly be called one of the most remarkable mountain spectacles of New Zealand's fiordland. Its striking contours make it the most widely known mountain on the South Island, just as the remarkable outline of the Matterhorn makes that peak the most familiar one of the Swiss Alps. Mitre Peak is seen most advantageously from the upper part of Milford Sound, where it falls abruptly to the surface of the Sound.

An Airplane Legend

Some of the most thrilling results which have been brought to light in the deciphering of ancient manuscripts in the various libraries of Europe, Great Britain, and Ireland are those which contain romantic stories which indicate a foreshadowing of discoveries which we look upon as altogether the result of material developments pertaining to the present era.

One of the most curious of these is the tale of the apparance of an airplane, the account of which was written between the years 944 and 956 A.D., during the reign of an Irish king named Congalach. The authenticity of the date of the manuscript is beyond question, and the description is as follows: Congalach reigned in Meath—and was evidently given to farming pursuits, for the story goes on to tell of his one day attending a fair at a place now called Telltown, on the Meath Blackwater, midway between the towns of Navan and Kells. While he was inspecting horses, for which that county is famous, a sound in the sky caused him, and all the people, to look up, and they beheld a large ship floating far above them. It appeared to be built of gold and silver, and was evidently intelligent crew. After a time, during which the people in the fair gazed in silent wonder at the phenomenon, the huge vessel gradually floated toward some clouds into which it entered, and the air-struck crowds saw it no more. This same story is told with slight variations by the Norse documents, named Konge Skuggio. Yet another tale is told in one of these Irish legends, in which the writer prophesies that a time will come when carriages without horses will run through the streets of Jerusalem.

These stories are, of course, mere legends of imagination, but it is interesting to find them noted in documents of undoubted antiquity, and in local as well as in ancient runes and sagas; also that such shadows of the actualities of the twentieth century should have emanated from the thoughts of people in the tenth.

It would be interesting to understand the mental capacities, and the outlook of the persons who inspired such tales; and who thought them of sufficient importance to have them recorded on vellum.

Prairie

Sweeter to me than the salt sea spray, the fragrance of summer rains; Nearer my heart than these mighty hills are the wind-swept Kansas plains; Dearest the heart of a shy, wild rose by the roadside's dusty way. Than all the splendor of poppy fields ablaze in the sun of May. Gay as the bold polonetta is, and the burden of pepper trees, The sunflower, tawny and gold and brown, is richer to me than these. And rising ever above the song of the hoarse, insistent snail, The voice of the prairie, calling, Calling me.

—MAYNARD CLARK.

Cape Cod's Rugs

Before sunset, having already seen the mackerel fleet returning into the Bay, we left the seashore on the north of Provincetown, and made our way across the desert to the eastern extremity of the town. From the first high sand-hill, covered with beach-grass and bushes to its top, on the edge of the desert, we overlooked the shrubby hill and swamp country which surrounds Provincetown on the north, and protects it, in some measure, from the invading sand. Notwithstanding the universal barrenness, and the contiguity of the desert, I never saw an autumnal landscape so beautifully painted as this. It was like the richest imaginable spread over an uneven surface; no damask nor velvet, nor Syrian dye of stuffs, nor the work of any loom, could ever match it.

There was the incredibly bright red of the Huckleberry, and the reddish brown of the Bayberry, mingled with the bright and living green of small Pitch-Pines, and also the duller green of the Bayberry, Boxberry, and Plum, the yellowish green of the Shrub-Oaks, and the various golden and yellow and fawn-colored tints of the Birch and Maple and Aspen—each making its own figure, and, in the midst, a few yellow sand-dunes on the sides of the hills looked like the white floor seen through rents in the rug. Coming from the country as I did, and many autumnal woods as I had seen, this was perhaps the most novel and remarkable sight that I saw on the Cape. Probably the brightness of the tints was enhanced by contrast with the sand which surrounds this tract.

This was a part of the furniture of Cape Cod. We had for days walked up the long and bleak plaza which runs along her Atlantic side, then over the sanded floor of her halls, and now we were being introduced into her boudoir. The hundred white shells crowding round Long Point into Provincetown Harbor, seen over the painted hills in front, looked like toy ships upon a mantel-shelf.

The peculiarity of this autumnal landscape consisted in its lowness and thickness of the shrubbery, no less than in the brightness of the tints. It was like a thick stuff of worsted or a fleece, and it looked as if a giant could take it up by the hem, or rather the tasseled fringe which trailed out in the sand, and shake it, though it needed not to be shaken. But no doubt the dust would fly in that case, for not a little had accumulated underneath it. Was it not such an autumnal landscape as this which suggested our high-colored rugs and carpets? Hereafter when I look upon a richer rug than usual, and study its figures, I shall think there are the huckleberry hills, and there the snail swamps of boxberry and blueberry; there the shrub-oak patches and the bayberries, there the maples and the birches and the pines.—THEOBAUD, in "Cape Cod."

Our Friend the Chair-Maker

In a narrow back street at High Wycombe, a country town lying on the highroad from London to Oxford, lives a chair-maker. There is nothing unusual in this fact, because it is the home of chair-making. There are over two hundred factories or workshops in the town, and carts and lorries piled high with chairs of every conceivable shape and size may be seen trundling along the London road six days out of the seven.

Our friend the chair-maker has no elaborate factory with roaring machinery and smoking chimneys. In a long wooden loft which may at one time have been a granary he works away, with one or two assistants. What he does not know about form and polish and style is probably not worth knowing. Years of practice, the chair-making atmosphere of High Wycombe, and numerous illustrations of chairs which he takes out of a faded portfolio, have all helped to make him an expert in the art of chair-making. It must not be supposed that he makes anything new. Everything he fashions is old before he has finished it. That beautiful set of Chippendale chairs which look as if a hundred and fifty years of wear had mellowed their bright polish into a tawny richness was made only last week in his factory. His practiced eye chose the seasoned timber, his deft assistants carved those claw-shaped feet, his expert knowledge laid that "antique" polish. There, in the corner is a bunch of small chairs made into a fall, with which the sharp corners are beaten down, and the wear and tear of one and a half centuries completed in ten minutes.

Time is indeed a relative condition in the thought of our friend the chair-maker. People like antiquaries, the best people prefer well-made ones. He supplies their need by turning out a chair strong, durable, almost as beautiful as one made by an eighteenth century craftsman, and exhibiting all the outward signs of wear and mellowness.

There is no deception in his methods. He tells everything to the casual visitor. An old spindle-back chair has been brought in to be mended because nobody can make a good job of it except a chair-maker at Wycombe. He fumbles in his faded portfolio and produces a plate of its original. A "Goldsmith," he calls it. The owner is thrilled, for he purchased his treasure in the market of the north country town for seven shillings and sixpence, and now the chair-maker has furnished it with Goldsmith. We see Oliver sitting with his buckled shoes and black knee breeches. There is a romance about that chair; perhaps Goldsmith himself rested in it. Anyway, many generations of honest working men have rested their limbs on its smooth surface. Their round apple-faces, high beaver hats, and rough linen smocks come vividly to memory; their tiny claid cottages, and rose-garden gardens, the cool sun-driest dairy where the good wife churned, and the wide inglenook where gran'ma was always to be found in winter time. They stretch in a long line of generations, changed in their customs, changed in their characters, broadened in their ideals, but with them all is the dear old spindle-back.

The visitor comes back to earth with a start to hear the voice of the chair-maker. Yes, he can get as much work as he wants, but craftsmen are the difficult.

sculty. "The young ones won't take the trouble," he ventures. "But there are good men yet in Wycombe," he assures me. "Men as good as what were with Chippendale, if they could only be got together." From what he says it appears that the experts are of an independent nature, the survivors of a superior race. They view the machine-made article much as a great artist would regard a cheap lithograph, an object below his condescension, and not entering into the realm of his distinguished profession. Some of them work for themselves, others do not work at all, a few of them, like my friend, ply their craft for the dealer. Whichever course they pursue they are privileged beings, living sometimes in humble circumstances, but always surrounded by the aesthetic atmosphere of High Wycombe chair-making.

Speech

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I delve in a treasury wide as air. All found in it got everywhere.

Every deliver puts more in. And takes, but leaves all. I begin To see the speech-board of all time And measure its demesne sublime. When I recall, "Let there be light," Thereafter, on, as ovals in my sight, I may survey all speech to know, And speculate which glint shines for Which sage, which flame a seer would blow.

I delve in a treasury free as air. All of it usable everywhere. MARTHA WEBSTER MERRICK.

Noon in the Plaza

It was high noon, and the rays of the sun, that hung poised directly overhead in an intolerable white glory, fell straight as plummet upon the roofs and streets of Guadalajara. The adobe walls and sparse brick sidewalks of the drowsing town radiated the heat in an oily, quivering shimmer. The leaves of the eucalyptus trees around the Plaza drooped motionless. Limp and relaxed under the scorching, searching blaze. The shadows of these trees had shrunk to their smallest circumference, contracting close about the trunks. The shade had dwindled to the breadth of a mere line. The sun was everywhere. The heat exhaled from brick and plaster and metal met the heat that steadily descended blanketwise and smothering, from the pale, scorched sky. Only the lizards—they lived in chinks of the crumbling adobe and in interstices of the sidewalks—remained without, motionless, as if stuffed. At long intervals the prolonged drone of an insect developed out of the silence, vibrated a moment in a soothing, somnolent, long note, then trailed slowly into the quiet again. Somewhere in the interior of one of the "dobe" houses a guitar snored and hummed sleepily. On the roof of a hotel a group of pigeons cooed incessantly with subdued, liquid murmurs, very plaintive; a cat, perfectly white, with a pink nose and thin, pink lips, dozed complacently on a fence rail, full in the sun. In a corner of the Plaza three hens waddled in the baking hot dust, their wings fluttering, clucking comfortably.—FRANK NOBIS, in "The Octopus."

THE Bible teaches that God's plan for man includes good only. From this it follows that man, whom God creates, is good, and that he possesses every divine quality necessary to work out his part in God's plan for him. Because the real God's plan for him, divine Mind, man comes from God, divine Mind, man thinks divinely, and his activities are righteous. He is conscious of and expresses health, freedom, intelligence, plentiful supply, and all good, forever.

This glorious truth may seem astonishing to one whose life seems marred with sin or disease. But God loves man. Christ Jesus labored unceasingly to prove this, by letting his life be the unfolding of God's plan for him. He did this by keeping himself free from belief in sin, disease, and death, and by overcoming these evils for others; and he taught unmistakably that everyone may learn how to destroy in his experience whatever is unlike God, good.

Centuries passed ere the ingratitude, envy, and hate which attempted to destroy Christ Jesus were sufficiently overcome for his glorious life to be understood. Mrs. Eddy's appreciation of him and his healing work, her love for God and man, and her pity for suffering humanity, cleared her way to search the Bible until she discovered the definite rules which Christ Jesus applied to remove sin, sickness, and death. She learned that these rules are the truth about God and man, which may be scientifically applied and proved by everyone who seeks sufficiently to understand and obey them.

Christian Science teaches that sin and sickness are the manifestation of erroneous beliefs. "Remove error from thought, and it will not appear in effect," is a rule given in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 40) by Mrs. Eddy. And on page 234 she writes: "Sin and disease must be thought before they can be manifested. You must control evil thoughts in the first instance, or they will control you in the second." Obedience to Christianly scientific rules removes obstructive beliefs, and allows humanity to move Godward.

Since God is the only cause, and creator, and all good, disease has neither cause nor creator. Disease is error. It is sin and faith in disease, which are to be removed by the understanding that man is perfect and spiritual, wholly separate from error or any belief of error; that he is at-one with God, "being enriched in every thing to all bountifulness."

The "Scottish Vandyke"

I cannot help feeling surprised that a time teeming with the elements of strife and commotion should have produced an artist of such merit as George Jamesone. Of this painter, distinguished by the name of the Scottish Vandyke, less is known than I could wish. He was the son of an architect, and was born in Aberdeen in the year 1586. He went abroad; studied under Rubens in the company of Vandyke; returned to Scotland in 1628; and commenced his professional career in Edinburgh. His earliest works are chiefly painted on panel; he afterwards used fine linen cloth. Having made some successful attempts in landscape and history he relinquished them for portraiture—a branch of the art which this island has never failed to patronize. He acquired some fame in his day, and was considered, after Vandyke, the ablest of the scholars of Rubens. His excellence consists in softness and delicacy, and in a manly broad and not a narrow. His coloring is beautiful; his shades not changed, but helped by varnish; and there is very little appearance of the pencil.

When Charles visited Scotland in 1633, he set for his portrait to Jamesone, and rewarded him with a diamond ring from his own finger. Many of his portraits are still to be found (in 1879) in the houses of the Scottish nobility and gentry.

In the genealogy of the House of Breadalbane occurs the following singular memorandum. It is dated 1635:

"Sir Colin Campbell, eighth laird of Glenorchy, gave unto George Jamesone, painter in Edinburgh, for Robert and David Bruce, Kings of Scotland, and Charles the First, King of Great Britain, and his majesty's queen, and for nine more of the queens of Scotland, their portraits, which are now in the hall of Balloch (now Taymouth), the sum of two hundred and threescore pounds. Moreover the said Sir Colin gave to the said George Jamesone for the knight of Lodore's lady, and the first countess of Argyll, and six of the ladies of Glenorchy, their portraits, and the said Sir Colin, his own portrait, which are set up in the chamber of Deas at Balloch, one hundred and fourscore pounds."

All these portraits are in tolerable preservation; and when the colors were fresh, and man surveyed them who had not been rendered too fastidious by the grand dashing freedom of posture and magical coloring of Vandykes and Reynolds, it is no wonder their fame was great.

When we consider the circumstances of the painter, and his times—his want of instructors and models, and the various difficulties which the fanatical prejudices of that dark age must have presented to any cultivator of the graceful arts—it is impossible not to admit that Scotland has all reason to be proud of George Jamesone.—From "Eminent British Painters," by ALLAN CUNNINGHAM.

Free for Fruition

All freedom is worthless unless it brings forth fruit, and the fruit must be in speech and in act.—LOU COURTNEY or PENWYTH, in "Cornish Granite."

as the Bible teaches. God is man's Father-Mother. God guards him, guides him, and supplies him with unlimited intelligence, since God is divine Mind, the only creator of the universe, including man.

Jesus lived in obedience to God, and this gave him his authority and power. He said, "As I hear, I judge; and my judgment is just." If one who believes in disease will turn his attention away from a so-called material body to his mental condition, refuse to think about disease, understand that thoughts of disease have neither source nor manifestation except as delusion, and remain patiently attentive to divine Mind, then good, true ideas from God will come to him. Proportionally as this is done, the delusion of disease is removed, and one's life progresses in God's way, naturally and joyously.

Christian Science reveals the necessity of removing sinful as well as diseased beliefs, because sin tends to disease. Jesus taught this when he said to the man whom he had previously healed, "Sin no more, lest a worse thing come unto thee." Divine Love removes hate and fear; the understanding of purity removes lust; and honesty removes dishonesty. Selfily, self-condemnation, and the desire to think and to talk about disease are removed by the understanding that the real man is created to serve good only, that man's true selfhood is healthy and sinless, and that he has no desires except those which pass from God to man.

From many thousands of human lives, sin and disease are being removed, a fact which gives assurance that everyone may enjoy the same divine privilege. Beliefs of sin and disease apparently obstruct God's plan for man; but with the removal of the false by the true, health and holiness appear. Gratitude is a marvelous weapon in the removal. Willingness to work and persistence to win are also needed; and much patience and grace are necessary. But the process of removal need not always be prolonged. Fully to grasp God's goodness and man's perfection brings healing instantly. Such healing is aptly described by the following lines which Mrs. Eddy quotes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 51):

"When from the lips of Truth one mighty breath Shall, like a whirlwind, scatter in its breeze The whole dark pile of human mockeries; Then shall the reign of Mind commence on earth. And starting fresh, as from a second birth, Man in the sunshine of the world's new spring, Shall walk transparent like some holy thing."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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EDUCATIONAL

Vision, Talent, Progress, for Him
Who Would Draw or Paint

THE ability to draw and to paint can be made as available as the famous three R's of the primary school, in the view of Anson K. Cross, artist and teacher, who is carrying out his methods at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts School.

Just as surely as a student can learn to read accurately and to write legibly, he can learn to draw and paint, says Mr. Cross, who has developed the talents of many apparently untalented students through his pioneer project of home study instruction.

The popular drawing which Mr. Cross foresees does not, however, imperil the position of the artist; it does not mean that there will be too many artists—a misguided criticism which he says has been directed against his system. Learning to draw does not mean that one will be an artist like Sargent. Rather, it will increase appreciation for the works of the artist, and spread more abundantly the artist's joy in beauty and in life and living.

Months Instead of Years
To make competent drawing possible to the unskilled in the way which he has visualized, Mr. Cross has developed a method of teaching which, through its training of true vision, accomplishes in months what formerly consumed years. While he has a comparatively small group of students under his personal supervision at the Museum of Fine Arts, he devotes his major interest to his original home study course.

The accepted belief that there must be special ability for one to draw at all is due to the failure of art instruction to offer artistic methods and sure tests for training the vision," Mr. Cross explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Upon a teacher's corrections if not upon his hands, and the most talented must study a score of years to gain the vision that might be acquired in months, if instead of relying upon their teacher's eyes, students were forced to rely upon their own eyes, aided by tests that reveal all mistakes.

"The means which Mr. Cross employs to enable the student to recognize his own mistakes and to correct them is a drawing and painting done by which, after a free-hand sketch has been made by eye or memory, the truthfulness of the drawing can be minutely tested in comparison with the original.

This device consists of a piece of clear window glass set in a frame holding a spirit level and two lenses. It is used in place of paper. Sketches are drawn upon the clear glass, a white slide being behind it. The pupil draws with a special crayon without measuring or testing or tracing, and preferably from memory, simple forms that can be drawn in a few seconds or minutes. When as perfect as the eye can see, each sketch is tested by the drawing glass and by leveling the frame through use of the spirit level and then observing if the glass can be held between the eye and object so that the sketch will cover the object. If it will not cover it perfectly, these errors are at once detected and the pupil instructed as to how to correct his own vision. It is thus found that power to execute develops with the power to see accurately; and, drawing by true vision, Mr. Cross finds, can supplant drawing by rule and precedent.

Equal Opportunity
"Thus training," Mr. Cross added, "the home student gains as rapidly as the student who has personal instruction, for he does originally work from nature instead of the customary copies, and the glass instantly reveals all mistakes. There is still much hard work, but an hour is more profitable than a day by usual methods. Anyone who will follow the course for half an hour or more daily will learn to draw and paint from nature as rapidly as he masters other studies, and one with artistic ability will prove this method to be the most artistic of all. No method can make art easy or multiply artists, for genius is beyond the schools, and art demands of genius a life of consecrated effort."

The same theory which underlies the Cross system of true-vision drawing—the theory of self-correction by comparing the sketch with the object through the testing glass—applies to his instruction in painting. In drawing, the three-dimensional object is brought to a plane surface of vision by viewing it through the glass. Self-correction in painting is secured by means of the two lenses which blur the details away, and show only the masses that are most important in the effect. One lens shows the subject and the other the object. The comparison is not between the flat painting and the round object, but between the blurred images on the plane of the lenses.

"This method has proved that theory does more harm than good to the student who has not gained much power to see," Mr. Cross explained further. "Therefore, vision-training sketches take the place of theories. During the first year the teacher refuses to draw for students or before them or to tell them what changes to

make in their work. Instruction is confined to advice as to the subject and the time to be spent upon it, and the proper use of the tests to be applied by the students.

As true vision is gained in this manner, individual technique develops. If at fault, students find their own way to correct their mistakes, and if they are willing to do the needed work they may gain professional power in drawing and painting without restraint as to theories, mediums or technique."

Based on Experience
Mr. Cross's conviction that, as he puts it, "desire to paint is proof of the ability to paint" is based upon a broad experience in art instruction covering fully 40 years, during which he has been associated with the Normal Art School in Boston and more lately with the Museum of Fine Arts. Thousands of students have come under his supervision and the majority of them had either no previous training or comparatively little.

Study Projects for Monitor Readers

TO WHAT do you attribute the growing demand for antiques, and the eagerness to pay even as high as \$4000 for a chest of drawers of a design that has long been out of fashion?

If the substantial character of old furniture means so much, why is not modern furniture made the same way instead of with veneer and glue?

Is the antique hobbyist an exponent of the conservative thought that helps to preserve the fine things of any civilization, or merely a victim of an acute desire for possession?

IN YOUR opinion, should the surplus revenues in the American treasury be used to reduce the heavy war debt rather than as a refund or tax credit to taxpayers?

Would the latter plans be likely to lead to a demand for general revision of the tax laws?

What do you think of President Coolidge's attitude that no permanent reduction should be made until the present tax schedules have been proved sufficient to meet future obligations of the Government?

Two questions, based on matters of public interest recently printed in The Christian Science Monitor, are put regularly in the above form on the Thursday Educational Page. The purpose of these questions is: To assist in a more thoughtful reading of the Monitor—on the part of all its readers. To present questions adapted to use as the basis of discussion or debate in secondary schools and colleges; frequently one for the upper elementary schools.

See The
Christian
Science
Monitor
Every
Saturday

See The
Christian
Science
Monitor of
Dec. 7, 8, 9,
14, 16, 22

Creative Faculties and the School

I London, Eng.
Special Correspondence

THE educational method of the past, with its rigid adherence to curriculum and its reliance on the passivity of the pupil, repressed and stultified the creative instinct that lies within every human being. Denied the encouragement or even approval of his elders, the child who had a bent for expressing in verse the poetry inherent in his nature, often held himself in from a false feeling of shame and the dread of ridicule.

The present difficulty is not that the teacher desires to curb self-expression, but is often at a loss to know how to bring it into activity. If success is to be achieved the creative faculty must first be studied. The teacher who sets his class an original essay to write in the space of 30 minutes, and at the end of that period expects each pupil to present him with a neatly written, correctly spelled, punctuated and paragraphed piece, kills the creative interest at the outset. A glance at the rough manuscript of any literary man is sufficient to convince one that the work which finally appeared in print had its beginnings in scribbled, disjointed notes, crossings out, inaccuracies and general formlessness. Idea precedes form; to insist that form shall take the lead of idea, is to reverse the process by which the creative instinct works.

That children should recite poetry has always been accepted as an inevitable part of their education; that they should compose real poetry almost unheard-of feat of intelligence. Yet at no period of existence, at least under present educational methods, is man so possessed with poetic fancy as in childhood. If he is to give expression to his heritage of glorious thoughts before the time comes when he must say with Wordsworth,

"The things which I have seen
I now can see no more,
encouragement and guidance in poetic expression should form part of his school training."

A Definite Proof
The experiment with high-school children which resulted in "Lincoln School Verse"—a collection of poems acknowledged to have merit by authoritative judges—is a definite proof that among the scholars who make up the various forms in any school there are some at least who

possess the gift of song in a marked degree. The secret of the happy results attained at this particular school is to be found in the attitude of noninterference with the creative efforts of its scholars. The teachers at the Lincoln School have evidently made the instinctive insight may be directed but cannot be fashioned from without. For example, the pupil may be told that his verses are bad, that they fail to convey his idea to the reader, or that the expression of the thought is commonplace, but he is not to be rebuffed until the desired result is achieved, must be left entirely to the child.

The modest beginnings from which "Lincoln School Verse" evolved should encourage other schools to make the experiment. From childhood, the young poets rapidly arose to flights of imagination, such as—

The moon in the heavens
Was silent and cold
The clouds that blew by it
Like galleons of old.
Moved slowly, sedately
As onward they rolled.

The star of the evening
So far, yet close by,
Shined hard at the city
In silence, and I
Mused on the quiet
That reigns in the sky.

Accounts for Individuality
No less encouraging are the results achieved in prose at this enterprising school. Working on the hypothesis that neither theme nor treatise are the province of the teacher, the pupil is thrown on his own experiences and resources for his subject, and his individuality for his method of expression. Insistence on the part of the teachers that literary work in any form must be the result of genuine experience and original thought, and not a mere

Workers' Education Classes
in the Mining Districts

Hillbore, Ill.
Special Correspondence

IN THE coal fields of southern Illinois, miners are going to a new type of school. For over two years, under the guidance of a teacher who "rides the circuit," groups of miners and their wives, in eight towns and camps where coal digging is the chief and almost the only business, have been following a course which began with history and which has developed into a serious study of economics. Incidentally, such unplanned features as dramatic art, scene painting and an occasional banquet, with white linen and flowers, have found their way into the workers' education classes. Public lectures given by men and women of note from New York, Chicago and abroad supplement work in the classes and help to spread the educational influence to the community at large.

Tom Tippet, who organized the classes for the United Mine Workers of America, sub-district five, has worked out his methods of teaching adults step by step, with not too much regard for the theories of education held when he left newspaper reporting to go to undertake the job over two years ago. "I go around feeling very humble," he said when interviewed. "These people have a great deal to give. They have a background of experience quite in contrast to the inexperience of young learners. Of course, not all of them are brilliant, but I have found that even those that seem dull have something in them if you dig deep enough."

To Better Industrial Conditions
The object of this educational experiment, for which the first annual appropriation was voted in July, 1925, by the sub-district of the miners' union, was stated as expressly "to provide timber for the Labor movement." The aim was to give the workers a course which should spur them on "to take an active part in the movement to better industrial conditions." The area chosen for the experiment was one where unemployment was prevalent and where opportunities for education were few.

Mr. Tippet felt that a study of history was necessary before his students could begin to tackle the economic problems that confront their industry. His course, therefore, began with the past and has gradually moved up to the present. "We found when we got started on history that we couldn't stop with just studying the life of George Washington," the miners' teacher continued. "We wanted to find out where we got our workers and how

much they were allowed to participate in government. That led us into various side-tracks. Our job was to unfold the story and keep the interest of all kinds of people, some of whom could not read, others who were high school graduates. We had also the problem of overcoming prejudice. And there is nothing harder than that, whether it is racial or conservative prejudice. It wasn't easy to satisfy all these people, but none of them went to sleep."

Despite his original intention of avoiding the lecture method, Mr. Tippet found explanations of the subjects necessary. Some of the students, it became evident, couldn't read or write, and the teacher wanted to save them embarrassment while they were learning. But the lectures are not all. Students are given a list of questions, answers to which are to be written at home. Some of the questions refer directly to pages in the book, others require original thought. More than half the students do the written work faithfully, Mr. Tippet estimated.

All of the women students do it. "How do you ever get so many to do home work?" asked a teacher who was listening to Mr. Tippet's story, which he told at a meeting of three branches of the National Women's Trade Union League, and "Well, when a very good one is written I read it to the class," he answered. "Even grown men and women get something out of that."

The written exercises serve a double purpose. They are turned over to the English teachers and used for teaching composition. These exercises serve also to acquaint the teachers with the problems and thoughts of the students. The English teachers, strange as it may seem, often have had little experience with miners, although chosen from the staff of local high schools. Mr. Tippet commented. Getting teachers who can present history and economics, as well as English, from the point of view of the industrial worker is the pressing problem for the workers' education movement here, Mr. Tippet said.

Drama Work
One of the unexpected turns Tom Tippet's work has taken is in the direction of drama. The Workers' Education Players have given two productions, and have even gone on tour of the regular playhouses of the district. In telling how it came about, he continued:

"One of the things I found out after I got there was that everyone, old and young, wanted to play. We decided to put on some short plays that I had seen at Brookwood Labor College. After three months' hard work, we got them ready. We did everything, from making costumes to painting scenery."

"For our second production Miss Hazel MacKay, who coached the Brookwood College players, came to help us. One of the plays we all wrote together, out of our own lives in the coal fields. These plays were given on the stages of the moving picture theaters of the surrounding country and were attended by the whole community. They helped to dramatize labor's problems for those outside the working groups who came to see them."

Public lectures, Mr. Tippet feels, have been one of the most successful aspects of the whole venture.

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WIDEN interest has been shown

in connection with the chair of journalism recently established by the New Orleans Times-Picayune, as a memorial to the nineteenth anniversary of this newspaper. As far as is known, it is the only instance on record where such a step has been taken by a newspaper in the southern part of the United States.

In discussing the endowment, Martin Durkin, managing editor of the Times-Picayune, said: "There is always great difficulty in obtaining trained newspaper men, and one of the prime factors which led to the founding of the chair of journalism at Tulane was the conviction that it would—to some extent, at least—lessen this difficulty by turning out men and women practiced in the higher branches of journalism. We also believe that those who take these courses will gain definite knowledge of all branches of the news industry—how the wheels go round, so to speak; they will also be able to reproduce approximately the same conditions under which the student would work in a newspaper office," Professor Simmons said.

The Appointment
Prof. George R. Simmons has been chosen by A. B. Dinwiddie, president of Tulane, to head the courses in journalism, and Mr. Durkin expressed particular satisfaction over the appointment. He also said that the Times-Picayune has put any of its employees and the whole plant (one of the newest and most modern in the country) at the disposal of Professor Simmons and his students.

Professor Simmons graduated from the School of Journalism at the University of Missouri, and later obtained his master's degree at Vanderbilt University, Nashville. Several years of practical training in various branches of newspaper work followed, and then he went on the Nashville Tennessean, where he was city editor for three years. "We can reproduce approximately the same conditions under which the student would work in a newspaper office," Professor Simmons said.

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STOCKS AGAIN

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

U. S. Steel Leader of the Industrials-Atchison Is Strong

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Selling of the Mexican oil shares based on uncertainty over the new laws going into effect next year, contrasted with a resumption of the advance in other sections of the stock market at today's opening.

Pan-American issues were weak, but domestic oil such as Atlantic Refining and Union of California, were in demand.

Atchison, American Ice, Case Threshing Machine and Foundation opened 1 to 2 points higher.

Bear selling of representative Industrials, with particular pressure directed against United States Steel, Baldwin and General Motors, which sold 1 to 2 points lower.

As the leaders began to topple, the initial buying movement in the specialties was checked, and early gains of 1 to 3 1/2 points were reduced or cancelled.

A tendency to lighten speculative holdings of high priced rails caused general decline in this group, although Southern Railway was an exception, climbing about 1 1/2.

Mixed Price Changes
Selling of American Smelting was attributed to unsatisfactory Mexican law situation.

Foreign exchanges were steady, with sterling holding at \$4.85, and French francs, which stabilized slightly below 4 cents.

Prices shifted about in the forenoon in a manner bewildering to traders, but there was strong evidence of confidence in various groups, notably the baking and local tractions.

BOSTON STOCKS

GRAND RESULTS

Earnings in Closing Months Being Modified by Liberal Expenditures

With only one month remaining to be reported, it is probable that New Haven Railroad's net income for 1926 will approximate \$5.50 a share on the \$127,117,000 stock, assuming that December alone equals the corresponding month of 1925.

Final results in the closing months of the year are quite evidently being modified by more liberal maintenance expenditures for the management, no doubt, desiring to take advantage of favorable conditions for this purpose.

Thus, while gross in November increased \$495,158, or 4.4 per cent over November, 1925, operating expenses increased \$668,561, due to an increase of \$174,774 in total maintenance, representing an advance of 34.6 per cent over last year.

The result of this expanded maintenance program was a net income of only \$703,592 compared with \$869,873 in November, 1925. The ratio of maintenance to gross in November was 35.5 per cent, compared with only 30.7 per cent for the corresponding month of last year.

The following figures bring out the significant operating results:
Gross.....\$1,773,348 \$1,255,400
Main way.....1,469,448 1,175,848
Maintenance.....303,899 79,552

Dividends From Investments
Two railroads in which the New Haven has a substantial stock interest have recently declared dividends, and this was the first dividend received in some time as both dividends are payable in January.

The Rutland Railroad declared a dividend of 1 cent on its preferred stock, payable Jan. 20, 1927, the first dividend since 1918. As owner of \$235,200 of Rutland stock, the New Haven will get \$2,352 from this dividend.

New York Ontario & Western, of whose stock New Haven owns \$250,000, declared a dividend of 1 cent on its preferred stock, payable Jan. 1927, and from this source in January, 1927, New Haven will get \$250,000.

CHICAGO WHEAT PRICES ADVANCE
CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—Wheat scored an early advance in price here today owing more or less to higher Liverpool quotations. Besides, talk of a possible export embargo on wheat from the United States.

NEW YORK CURE

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RAILWAY EARNINGS

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

Nov. gross.....\$7,738,714 \$8,240,242
Net op. inc.....\$1,738,714 \$1,738,714

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY
Nov. gross.....\$14,309,589 \$13,728,617
Net op. inc.....\$3,124,593 \$3,124,593

STANDARD OILS
Nov. gross.....\$1,974,475 \$1,974,475
Net op. inc.....\$1,974,475 \$1,974,475

MICHIGAN CENTRAL
Nov. gross.....\$1,974,475 \$1,974,475
Net op. inc.....\$1,974,475 \$1,974,475

BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT
This week's statement of principal items in the balance sheet of the Bank of France (in francs) compares as follows:

DETROIT, TOLEDO & IRONTON
Nov. gross.....\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000
Net op. inc.....\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000

GULF MOBILE & NORTHERN
Nov. gross.....\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000
Net op. inc.....\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000

BRITISH CONVERSION LOAN
LONDON, Dec. 30.—The British 4 per cent conversion loan is to be issued at 98, cash applications close Jan. 6, and cash applications close Jan. 6.

FURNACE COKE LOWER
Standard furnace coke is down to \$23.25 a ton, according to a market report at this quarter's delivery.

ELECTRICAL POWER & LIGHT
Electrical Power & Light subsidiaries for November reported a net income of \$1,867,682, compared with \$1,728,746 in October.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

STOCKS AGAIN

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The Kinnear Stores Co.

BISHOP OLDHAM: "It to teach individuals to Christians and to allow to act as barbarians"

<p>BOMBAY BANK RATE RAISED NEW YORK, Dec. 30—The Bombay bank rate has been raised to 5 from 4 per cent.</p>	<p>INDIAN BANK RATE RAISED LONDON, Dec. 30—Imperial Bank of India has raised its discount rate to 5 per cent from 4 per cent, at which it had held since June 19.</p>
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BISHOP OLDHAM: "It to teach individuals to Christians and to allow to act as barbarians"

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EDITORIALS

Cleaning Up the New York Stage

The Mayor of New York, though not posing as a Puritan nor wholly devoid of knowledge of the more seamy side of city life, is genuinely shocked at the condition of the drama in that city. In an effort to correct it, he has summoned to a conference a number of the leading managers, among whom

will be recognized the names of those most responsible for making the stage a positive menace to public decency and social morals.

Presumably he purposes to appeal to their better natures. So far as coercion goes, or the establishment of an official censorship, experience does not justify much optimism. The publicity which attends the effort to shut down an indecent show, together with the long delay which shrewd lawyers and overworked judges always supply, usually has the effect of enriching the manager thus attacked.

So, presumably, it is moral suasion upon which Mayor Walker relies. We are not sanguine as to the result. But there are five or six men in New York, educated, cultivated, law-abiding, decent and with, so far as is known, not a dollar's interest in any theater, who by concerted action could clean up the stage in a single season or less.

Let the Mayor turn from the financial beneficiaries of indecency to the owners of the great newspapers who profess to deplore—and we believe honestly do deplore—the decadence of the stage. If he can persuade them to ignore—not to denounce, but to ignore any play which flatly shocks public decency he will have the managers turning to a higher type of drama almost at once. They live on publicity. It is the breath of their nostrils. Sooner than lose it, even the worst would be decent.

Denunciation of an unclean drama is too apt to contribute to its success. Silent dismissal by even a majority of the newspapers would mean financial failure. Managers will tell you that every play presented is a hazardous experiment. The margin between success and failure is so slender that a very slight unfavorable influence may wreck it. Knowledge of the fact that an indecent or immoral play would be severely let alone by the press would impel the manager to reject it forthwith. And the same influence would be potent with the players. Young women who now find their notoriety more widely extended as the lines they speak or the parts they take are the more offensive to public decorum, would hesitate about accepting those parts if they knew that dead silence would attend them.

We commend this line of strategy to Mayor Walker in the event that he fails with the managers. If he should fail to enlist the editors likewise, he could at least feel secure from newspaper attacks because he had not solved the problem of dramatic indecency. In such event he could say to the press that the fault lay with the newspaper proprietors who had refused to apply a remedy already in their hands.

One of the most significant student conferences of recent years is being held this week in Milwaukee. It is estimated that more than 2500 undergraduates of American colleges have sacrificed the social pleasures of the holiday season to engage in a group discussion on the current issues of

The Milwaukee Student Conference

social, industrial, national and international life. What these students say and think cannot help but have a potent influence on the shaping of contemporary civilization. History is always largely shaped by that proportionately small group of the younger generation who insist on asking questions. The gravest peril with which organized society is confronted is the all too prevalent tendency of accepting things as they are. It is exceedingly gratifying, therefore, to know that there is a considerable number of youth whose perspective includes not only past accomplishments but also future possibilities.

The Milwaukee Student Conference is meeting under the auspices of the Council of Christian Associations. This organization represents the student departments of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association. State, regional and national councils, composed pretty largely of students themselves, have for the past ten years or more been giving direction to the student Christian movement in the colleges and universities of America. The decisions made at Milwaukee will reflect not the superimposed conclusions of maturity, but the convictions of youth. That does not mean that adult leaders are not present at Milwaukee. For they are. But they are there on the invitation of the students, not for the purpose of telling their undergraduate hearers what to think, but rather to help show them how to think.

These young people are meeting at a particularly strategic time in the world's history. The community life of men and of nations is everywhere in a state of flux. Vast numbers of people are pursuing the ephemeral and passing interests of life. There are others—and we believe their number is increasing—who are determined to grapple with the realities of life. The students who have wended their way to Milwaukee are not willing that truth shall remain upon the scaffold and error upon the throne. They have met to challenge all of those sinister influences that have been and continue to be the undoing of the human race.

It is being recognized at Milwaukee that character is the corner stone of progress and that no social panacea can ever be a substitute for individual and social uprightness. The Rev. G. A. Studdert Kennedy of England, chaplain to the King, has crossed the ocean to attend this Milwaukee conference and for the express purpose of giving emphasis to the primacy of spiritual values. The solution of the gravest international and national problems of the present day will be regarded as the inevitable by-product of this personal devotion to truth and high moral living. A student movement founded on such an enduring basis cannot help but have a beneficial and stimulating influence on the

thought of the world. These young people merit congratulation on the great adventure of a better civilization into which they have thrown themselves with such eager abandon. There is every reason why the common elements of our common humanity should be permanently enriched as a result of this Milwaukee gathering of tomorrow's pathfinders.

The Economic Side of Prohibition

Gradually, it would seem, some of the confusion and perplexities which have made it difficult for millions of Americans to approach and consider the subject of prohibition and its enforcement are being cleared away. It is undeniable that some have resented, with what they insist is a rightful claim, the accepted theory that their declared privileges can be curtailed by legislation which they have denounced as sumptuary. Their attitude has surprised no one. The law was not passed at their behest or with their support and sanction. It was not to have been expected that it could be enforced with their approval, or without their determined opposition. Any evil which has become deeply rooted is tenacious. It seldom is dislodged by ukase or rescript. The processes of reform are successfully carried out only when they are supported and more than passively encouraged by those elements of society which initiated and set them in motion.

There seems recently to have taken place a commendable awakening to the realization that, entirely aside from the moral obligation imposed upon the people of the United States by their voluntary enlistment in the campaign to outlaw the saloon, there has entered into the matter the possibly more compelling consideration of self-interest, or communal interest. At the annual session of the American Economic Association, recently held in St. Louis, two distinguished scholars, Prof. T. N. Carver of Harvard and Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale, discussed the matter of prohibition and its enforcement from the standpoint of the expert economist. The speaker first named directed his remarks to the question, "Is Prohibition Worth Enforcing?" deeming it unnecessary to indulge further in discussions of the enforceability of the law. He expressed the conviction that if the American people could be convinced that the act is worth enforcing, they would find ways by which its enforcement would be accomplished. He took occasion to refer to the claims of opponents to prohibition that conditions complained of are due to prohibition. Their figures, he said, simply show conditions under partial nonenforcement, which is much the same as showing the bad effects of drink.

Professor Carver declared that Professor Fisher, who previously had invited any of the delegates present who cared to do so to attack prohibition on purely economic grounds, has demonstrated, beyond any reasonable doubt, that even at its worst prohibition is producing better economic and social results than the system which preceded it. "This is so generally recognized," he declared, "that comparatively few of the opponents of prohibition are willing to take their stand on the negative of that proposition."

Other speakers present offered individual testimony to support the premise that, purely from an economic standpoint, prohibition is worth enforcing. Henry M. Leland, founder of the Cadillac Motor Company, was one of these. "My very decided views on the dry law," he said, "are based on my experience in operating large plants employing from 1000 to 6000 men. I am convinced that the open saloon, the brewery, and the distillery are far and away the most wasteful, the most destructive forces in our country." He concluded: "I am also convinced that the Eighteenth Amendment has already been a great blessing to the United States, that it is largely responsible for and should be credited with many of the elements of present prosperity."

This is not the first time the responsible directors of great industries and the expert economists who are able to analyze the industrial situation accurately have joined in supporting, on the economic side, this ambitious national reform. But there probably has not previously been indicated as complete a unanimity of thought and purpose as at the meeting just held. There is apparent an increasing realization that prohibition, from a business point of view, is a profitable investment. This has been proved by employers and workers to their complete satisfaction. With this fact understood, the cause of measurably complete enforcement of the law is perceptibly advanced. Certainly, it is irretrievably removed from the realm of partisan politics.

Zoning Laws Upheld by the Supreme Court

The recent decision by the Supreme Court of the United States, upholding the constitutional right of the village of Euclid, O., to impose restrictions upon the uses of land for building purposes, seems to have attracted less public attention than its importance deserves. Behind the issue of a state's police power in conflict with what are assumed to be "property rights," there was in reality a questioning of the exact nature of the titles to land given by law. By those unfamiliar with the subject it is generally supposed that ownership of a piece of land is of the same character as that of other forms of property, or, as it is sometimes put, the landowner owns from the center of the earth to the sky. But this theory has not been recognized in modern legislation.

Under the British laws the ownership of land has been held to be a qualified right, subject to such conditions and restrictions as the Government might declare. This public interest in the earth's surface has often been ignored, and individuals have been allowed to proceed as if they exercised absolute ownership, even when their policies were opposed to the public welfare. The title "landlord," bestowed on the comparatively few persons who own the soil of Great Britain, indicates that they are considered as "lords" of their possessions, however obtained.

In other countries the right to ownership of land has not carried with it property rights in minerals found beneath its surface. There are

also, in practically all civilized countries, provisions, such as the ancient doctrine of "light and air," that emphasize the distinction between land and other property.

The immediate significance of the decision by the final authority of the United States that the right to own and use land is limited by the public's interest is found in its application to the movement in American cities for better housing conditions and city planning to get rid of objectionable factories and injurious congestion of population. The opinion of the Supreme Court, that state laws regulating the use of land so as to exclude from purely residential districts factories, shops, etc., bear a national relation to the well-being and safety of the community, will strengthen the hands of those who are working to abolish the chaotic conditions existing in practically all the large cities of America. It should also serve to hasten the elimination of the "slum" residential districts, which have been permitted to exist because of a supposition that the owners of the land had the right to use their property as they pleased.

Those who have the cause of international friendship at heart will welcome the movement which has just been set on foot to establish a British institute in Paris. This will aim at providing a center where French and English students will meet on the common ground of interest in natural science and the arts; and where, at the same time, the means of collaborating in social and athletic activities will be made available to large numbers of men and women of both nations. The attainment of such an end will be effected by the establishment of a residential college in the Cité Universitaire, each hostel in which will be asked to house a percentage of French students.

Such an institution will do valuable service in the field of education, especially because provision will be made to give to the students that tutorial guidance which is so distinctive a feature of English university life. But equally important will be its function in affording many individual members of the two peoples the opportunity of getting to know one another.

The need for the establishment in Paris of a British residential center of education has been felt for a long time. Large numbers of young French people now study the English language and literature, and on the other hand, many English people go to Paris to get the benefit of the fine training which the graduate course at the Paris University provides. For the former it has, of late years, become more and more difficult to perfect themselves in their studies, since the fall of the franc has prevented all but the well-to-do from coming to England. Even the cost of English books is now almost prohibitive, and the result is that both teachers and students are at a serious disadvantage—for it is now an almost accepted axiom of education that a foreign language is best taught by a qualified native of the same country as the student, and not of the country whose language is being taught.

As for the English students, to whom the traditions of the Sorbonne appeal in increasing numbers, many of them go to Paris with only a very vague idea of what they are really seeking. Some of them find themselves completely at a loss when they arrive there, and have considerable difficulty in getting their bearings. It is for this reason that the tutorial guidance which it will be the aim of the institute to provide will have a value very difficult to overestimate.

The scheme, as now put forward, has the active support of the Prince of Wales, of Lord Balfour, of Sir Austen Chamberlain, and of the present and at least two past British Ambassadors to France, as well as of many prominent people in the world of education. It is also being assisted in every way by the French Ambassador in London and by the governing body of the University of Paris. At present the question of finance is, very naturally, the chief preoccupation of those responsible for launching the scheme. The sum of £100,000 will be required to enable it to be carried out in an adequate manner, and already donations amounting to several thousands of pounds have been promised. It is not too much to hope that this example will lead to that support coming from both sides of the Channel which will insure the unqualified success of the undertaking.

Editorial Notes

In a delightful letter to The Times, of London, a correspondent deplores the tendency to modernize Sherlock Holmes, and in his reasoning makes some points that may strike many as at least interesting. Sherlock Holmes is one of the static figures of literature, he urges, remaining himself, unchanged, in a whirling stream of adventure. "Micawber, Pickwick, and Sam Weller are similarly static figures." Then he explains that a careful reading of "the whole set of stories" of Sherlock Holmes will result in the reader finding himself in a veritable but vanished London, a silent London of hansom cabs, a dark London of gas lamps, a London without electric glare, without motorcars, without tubes, without wireless, and even without telephones. And how is this for a summing up of his contention: "To drag an aged Sherlock Holmes into the modern jazz world is as bad as banishing Micawber to Australia. Really, some authors don't deserve their own creations."

Once more congratulations are in order for the Boston Traveler for eliminating all accounts of crime and disaster from its front page on Dec. 24. This is the third year in succession that the Traveler has followed this policy, as being in keeping with the season's jovious sentiment. The universal thought of Christmas is that of unselfish service to others, kindness, peace and joy, and the motive which prompted those responsible for the decision to sanction such a worthy procedure unquestionably helped to spread some measure of joy and good cheer among the paper's readers. The step taken is in the right direction and points to the ultimate attainment of that cherished goal, when newspapers in general will carry daily nothing but constructive news and messages of good cheer.

Chota Hazree in Baroda

CHOTA HAZREE, Mem Sahib! Good morning, Mem Sahib! boomed Ayah, as she shuffled into my room with an early breakfast at the hour of the morning when sleep seems sweetest.

My room in the Gaekwar's guest house in Baroda was charming, with chintz, multi curtains, wicker furniture, and broad porches fragrant with bougainvillea opening into the treetops. And now through drowsy lids I watch great gray monkeys swinging from tree to tree, some of them with their young (the game little things) clinging grimly under them. Fancy the joys of sailing through the air with a trapezing mother! Myra birds, wild parrots, crows and a legion of unfamiliar birds keep up a lively chatter in the trees and on my porches.

I doze off and am awakened by the sharp click of dishes on my tray. I open my eyes in time to see a chipmunk drop a piece of toast and frisk away to a porch where he is greeted by indignant crows and myna birds. The bungler! They scold and fly at him, urging to another attempt. At last, with many a sally and retreat, the shy little fellow braves it again with an anxious eye on the sleeping ogress.

Across the floor, up the table leg, onto the tea tray, then away with a morsel of toast that the ogress had broken off for him. Then back again to the porch with his tail billowing behind him. Brave little fellow! How pleased he is with himself! But not for long—a crow robs him of his prize, only in turn to be robbed by a cheeky myna bird not half his size.

Again and again Sir Chipmunk is driven to the table for more toast, only to be robbed by the waiting birds. At last I am quite out of patience with him. The big silly, why doesn't he enjoy a nibble while he is safe on the table away from the thieves? Can't he see that the ogress is quite harmless? Not for worlds would she budge.

Then the sound of running water and Ayah's shuffling step again and away they all scurry.

"Bat' ready, Mem Sahib." Each morning in the fresh early hour between chota hazree (little breakfast) and the 10 o'clock breakfast we drove about visiting museums, law courts, palaces, libraries, schools, elephant stables, parks, prisons, hospitals and missions. Then too there were calls, dinners, lectures, receptions, etc. Of course, we saw the far-famed jewels and gold and silver treasures of Baroda, which have been the subject of so many newspaper and magazine articles. Jeweled carpets, golden carriages and jeweled harness. Elephants with golden howdahs, jeweled trappings and silk robes!

Early during our visit of a fortnight in Baroda, we were received by Her Highness, the Rane, who immediately won our hearts. Pretty, gracious, vivacious and intelligent, she talked of her experiences when visiting America and of the problems of the women of India.

"We Indian women can come out of the seclusion of centuries, only as fast as our men assume Western ideals," declared Her Highness. "We lean on our men and could not brave public censure without their support."

And it is easy to see that this must be so. The men and women must work out this problem together. Curiously enough, we found that in many instances it was the men who took the initiative in abolishing the Zanana, or system of seclusion. One chief told us that for several years he had been trying in vain to persuade his wife

to drive with him, but that she refused to go out except in her own shuttered palanquin.

Later his wife told us that she by no means envied the Western women their freedom. In fact, she thought it quite shocking of us to go about unveiled allowing anybody and everybody to see our faces. She said she had been married twenty years and that she could not imagine any lady being happier than she was.

Custom varies greatly in different parts of India and with different castes and creeds regarding the seclusion of women. Many of the ladies of Baroda, we found, had laid aside their veils and appeared in public with their husbands, though in audiences as at the lectures at Baroda College, they huddled together in seats reserved for them, not yet being bold enough to sit beside their husbands. Some of them were distressingly shy, while others were slightly flirtatious. Coming out of the seclusion of generations is not so simple a matter as it might at first appear.

One evening during our visit I set down as supreme because it indicated the breaking down of caste and religious prejudice, which is necessary to a peaceful, united India. This was a dinner given in their home by a Muhammadan judge and his wife at which a Hindu doctor and his wife and we Christians were guests.

When it is taken into consideration that neither Christians nor Muhammadans are admitted to the inner courts of Hindu temples, that orthodox Hindus will eat only food prepared by certain castes, that at railway stations one frequently sees separate drinking water for Hindus and Muhammadans, you can realize what a tremendous force is transforming consciousness to make such a coming together possible.

It seemed that for some years the Hindu lady of our party had enjoyed the same liberty as her Western sisters. She and her husband had joined one of the elite that renounce caste. But our hostess had only recently laid aside her veil and had only within a few weeks appeared in the presence of gentlemen other than of her own family. Timidly she greeted us, struggling bravely with her shyness, and seldom did she speak except in reply to a direct question. Her husband, however, was an entertaining talker, keeping up a flow of lively and instructive conversation. He said that though the Koran permitted four wives at one time, he found one a handful, which caused smiles and blushes from his dainty little wife, who looked anything but a handful.

The meal was such as might be served on any English table—soup, fish, chicken, vegetables, pilau, ice cream and sweets of coconuts and dates. Later fruit punch was served in the drawing-room. As is customary with Muhammadans, there were only soft drinks. The Indians finished the repast with pan, a bit of areca nut rolled in a betel leaf with a small amount of lime, which turns the saliva red. I sampled some without the lime and found it somewhat like nutmeg. Rather pleasant.

There is great serenity and charm about the life in Baroda, where the Gaekwar rules his 2,000,000 subjects with wisdom and equity. The green fields, the bending trees with their swinging monkeys and chattering parrots, the lordly elephants in royal procession, the leisurely crowds strolling through the parks and along the picturesque streets, the handsome palaces and fine boulevards, all lend grace and beauty to the peacefully flowing life of this little state.

"Chota hazree, Mem Sahib. Today Mem Sahib leaves for Bombay?"

"Oh, Ayah! How could you, how could you?" M. S. G.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

ROME After a month's suspension, La Stampa, one of the leading Italian newspapers published in Turin, recently made its reappearance, but with a new editorial staff of pronounced Fascist feelings. In Italian journalism the Stampa, which was founded exactly sixty years ago, occupies the second place after the Corriere della Sera of Milan. Its authority, which originally was mainly due to the fact that it was the organ of Giovanni Giolitti, has been steadily increasing, not only in Piedmont, where it has a wide circulation, but also in Rome and in the provinces. The Stampa has always opposed the Fascist régime, but its criticism was always kindly and to the point. On account of its attitude in internal affairs, it has often been suspended by the Fascist authorities, and all the efforts of the prefect of Turin to persuade the owner of the paper, Senator Alfredo Frassati, a close personal friend of Giolitti, by whom he was appointed Ambassador in Berlin in 1920, to sell it were fruitless. Now, however, as a result of recent developments, Senator Frassati has consented to sell his shares of the Stampa to a group of industrialists, whose head is Senator Agnelli, president of the Fiat Automobile Company, and Signor Gualino, president of the Sna Viscosa for the manufacture of artificial silk. The new editor of the paper is Andrea Torre, who at one time supported Signor Nitti's policy, but who joined Fascism when the latter became the predominant party.

After the clear and unequivocal statement made by Alfredo Rocco, the Minister of Justice, before the Italian Senate, there remains no doubt that the Defense of the Realm Act, in the text approved by the Upper House, concerns exclusively Italian citizens, and that foreigners, either resident in this country or temporary visitors, are not affected by its provisions. With a view to remove that apprehension which was quite naturally felt by foreigners when the draft bill was first published, and which, according to recent reports, is still felt in many foreign countries, it would be fitting to quote Signor Rocco's own words on this subject: "Except for the universally admitted sanction of expulsion, the condition of foreigners in Italy, after the approval of this law, remains precisely the same as in the past."

"The great majority of foreigners coming to Italy," concluded Signor Rocco, "are welcome friends and we are anxious that they find among us the most cordial hospitality."

The Foreign Press Association in Rome, which is in a very flourishing condition and counts nearly 100 members, recently held its annual banquet at the old restaurant La Concordia. For the first time after many years the dinner was attended by journalists of the so-called enemy countries who had been readmitted to the association in the course of the year. The choice of the restaurant was, indeed, a most happy one, as real "concord" now exists among the representatives of the foreign press in Rome. Many after-dinner speeches were delivered and loud cheers marked the friendly words addressed by Baron de Guillerleville, correspondent of Le Temps, to his German colleagues. Although the official languages of the association are French and Italian, Baron de Guillerleville preferred to use German in his short address of welcome to the German journalists, who were all very touched by this mark of respect.

Italian engineers are at present studying the possibility of establishing an enormous and most powerful lighthouse on the summit of Mount Etna, the great volcano in Sicily, at a height of more than 10,000 feet above sea level. This lighthouse, which, it is calculated, will be visible from all parts of the Mediterranean, will become the chief guide for airplanes and dirigibles flying across the Mediterranean Sea at night. A similar lighthouse already exists at Dijon, in France, serving as a landmark for the pilots of the Channel air service. The illumination of a very high candlepower will be provided by utilizing the very strong wind which blows constantly with great force over the top of the volcano and which, it is stated, represents a power

equal, if not superior, to that produced by the Niagara Falls. Another project, also under consideration, is that of building an automobile road from Catania to the volcano. This will circle round the slopes of the huge mountain, enabling tourists to obtain a view of all Sicily and even of parts of southern Italy.

Should journalists be considered as industrial laborers or should they be regarded as intellectual workers? This important question affecting the future of the entire class of Italian journalists has just been settled with the acceptance on the part of the Government of the demands put forward by them in a short but most active press campaign. The problem arose when the moment came to enroll Italian journalists in one of the many federations that were created when the Fascist Syndicalist Law began to receive practical application. Quite apart from other considerations, if journalists were still to be looked upon (as they have been for only a few weeks) as ordinary employees, they would have lost many advantages coming to them from the special contracts which bind newspaper publishers and regular correspondents. Italian journalists, indeed, are on the whole rather poorly paid, but enjoy certain other concessions which are not shared by their foreign colleagues, as, for instance, a special compensation, varying according to the number of years in which they have been on the staff of the paper, in the event of their dismissal or "forced" resignation. A deputation of Fascist journalists has now been assured by the new Undersecretary of State for Corporations, Signor Bottai, who is himself a journalist, that they would be considered as intellectual workers, and that accordingly they would be incorporated in the federation of intellectual workers.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their utility, and he does not undertake to hold himself or the newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

To Split, or Not to Split, the Infinitive

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have noted the little article in the box on the front page of a recent issue of the MONITOR regarding the split infinitive. With me this is a very interesting subject, as I feel that it involves the whole question of the purity and purpose of the English language.

I am not by any means an authority on the subject, but I have read widely and studied the best authors. It is perfectly true that these best authors have split the infinitive for the past 500 years. Probably, indeed, if one should take the trouble to investigate, it would be found that the infinitive has been split ever since it was possible to do so.

That, however, is not the important point. Genius uses language to its purpose, grandly, beautifully. We are not all geniuses, however. The fact is not emphasized that the best writers used the split infinitive but rarely. Modern writers are likely to abuse it abundantly.

To take a parallel case, it is no excuse to write an un decipherable hand because Horace Greeley so afflicted his typesetters and copy readers. Poor handwriting is no more a symbol of excellence than is a split infinitive.

I love the English language. It has given us the English Bible—how many split infinitives can be found within the covers of this masterpiece of language? Also, Mrs. Eddy has not used it once in her published works.

Advertisement writers use it frequently. Here the purpose enters in: A diamond, cut and mounted as a gem, is without compare in beauty; it serves the purpose of adornment; it is a symbol of purity and light. A very different treatment is accorded it, however, when the purpose is to drill through the hard rock.

For what purpose do we wish to use the split infinitive? As an adornment to the language, or to penetrate and arrest the dense or busy consciousness? Hence, let us take for our motto, "Moderation in all things," rather than, "Sic transit gloria mundi." V. C. Schenectady, N. Y.